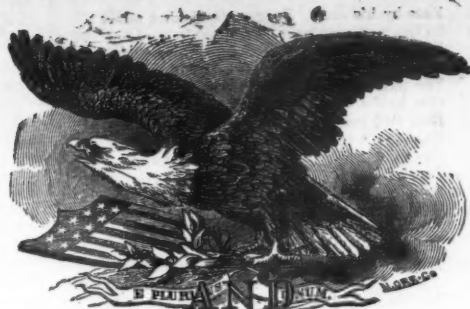


ARMY



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CONTENTS OF NUMBER THIRTY-FIVE.

| | | | |
|------------------------------------|-----|-----------------------------|-----|
| Army of the Potomac Society..... | 541 | Lopez and Paraguay..... | 548 |
| The Army..... | 546 | Editorial Paragraphs..... | 549 |
| The Navy..... | 546 | Correspondence..... | 550 |
| Various Naval Matters..... | 546 | Ordnance and Gunnery in the | |
| A Naval General Court-martial..... | 547 | Navy..... | 551 |
| | | The National Guard..... | 552 |

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC SOCIETY. THE SECOND ANNUAL REUNION.

If there are any who still question the success of the Society of the Army of the Potomac, they must be among those who were unable to attend the meeting of the Society in Philadelphia on Saturday last. No one who was present could fail to be assured as to the future of the Society, even though he were proof against the enthusiasm which set the organization afloat on the full tide of prosperity. No grander meeting has been seen anywhere since the war, than the one which gathered in the Philadelphia Academy of Music, Saturday afternoon; grand, not only in numbers, but grand also in the character of the audience, and in the spirit which animated it. Such an assemblage of military chieftains has seldom been seen anywhere. Every great battle of the war was represented upon the platform, and as our great soldiers were called up one after another, the whole history of the late war passed, as it were, in review before us.

There was President GRANT, whose claim to the honor of Commander-in-Chief rests on no mere fiction of law, but is one which none may dispute with him on the ground of service. There were SHERMAN and SHERIDAN, General and Lieutenant-General, MEADE, SCHOFIELD, McDOWELL, WRIGHT, NEWTON, HUMPHREYS, HEINTZELMAN, HUNT, PARKE, INGALLS, and others still in the Army, and BURNSIDE, PLEASANTON, DAVIES, FAIRCHILD, MOTT, and a host of others now in civil life, but ever at home among soldiers.

The occasions for enthusiasm were abundant, and they were well improved. The address, though able in itself, failed to strike a sympathetic chord, and was received somewhat coldly; not so much because of positive objection to the sentiments it expressed, in themselves, but because it was felt that the time and place for their expression were not happily chosen. This we say in no spirit of hostility to General MARTINDALE, but because such a statement is essential to a faithful description of the meeting. The poem was received with such favor as to redeem the occasion, and its recitation aroused the waiting enthusiasm to full activity.

As a whole the meeting was pleasant and harmonious throughout. A few jarring notes were struck, but they were soon silenced, and good-fellowship reigned through the day, culminating in the evening at the banquet, where the hatchet sharpened for the strife of the business meeting was finally buried and the pipe of peace smoked around the council board. Now that the Society is so firmly established, its membership, already some eight hundred, must rapidly increase. Let whatever past differences may have divided the members on the question of organization be forgotten, and let all unite, under the leadership of the new President, in giving the organization a position and character which shall make it in all respects a worthy representative of the grand Army of the Potomac.

These Army societies can serve an excellent purpose if they will. We need, in this country especially, associations which shall so bring men together as to make them forget their selfish contests and unite for the promotion of good-fellowship and the spirit of comradeship. It is well that the ex-officers of the Army should assemble year by year, with their old comrades who remain in the service, and forget for a time their counting-houses and work-shops, and all that pertains to the self-engrossing struggle for existence.

The members of the Society assembled at the Continental Hotel shortly before 1 o'clock, and marched to the Academy of Music, which was appropriately decorated. The building was soon packed to the very roof. Shortly after 1 o'clock, President Grant, escorted by the President of the Society, Lieutenant-General Philip H. Sheridan, came upon the stage, accompanied by Secretaries Belknap and Cox, ex-Secretary Borie, General Sherman, and Generals Meade, Burnside, McDowell, Casey, Humphrey, Newton, Wright, Heintzelman, Pleasanton, G. A. Smith, Franklin, Parke, Kiddoo, King, Neill, Van Vliet, Sharpe, Wilson, Parker, Paterson, Cadwalader, Porter, Dent, Ingalls, and many others.

As the head of the line reached the centre of the stage, wild cheers burst spontaneously from the audience, and the plaudits of the delighted crowd made the echoes ring again. Ladies waved their handkerchiefs. The band tried to play "Hail to the Chief," but human throats for once overpowered brass. The meeting was called to order by Lieutenant-General Sheridan, President of the Society of the Army of the Potomac, and opened with prayer by the Rev. Mr. Pomeroy. The orator of the day, General J. H. Martindale, was then introduced by General Sheridan.

The address of General Martindale is much too long for our space, and we must therefore refer those who wish to see it to the minutes of the Society, which will be published before long. The address opens with a graceful allusion to the death of General Thomas, and then passes on to a discussion of the political questions which divided the country into two contending civilizations, which finally grappled in the death struggle of the war of secession, out of which has emerged the American idea of liberty, the political equality of citizens, and that the powers of the Government should be those, and those only, which the governed consent to confer. In concluding his address, General Martindale said:

In the stupendous experiment now fast ascending full-orbed, we require the cordial co-operation and aid of all our countrymen of the South. Let them all re-enter the ranks of the people, reinvested with all the privileges and immunities of citizens. I believe the soldiers of the Army of the Potomac, and all the Union soldiers, will hail their return with unanimous acclaim. Bury the smouldering animosities of civil war. Bereft of animosities and regrets, it was a national struggle replete with glorious memories and results. Tell over its incidents with the Southern soldier—erst our foe in battle array—always our fellow-countryman. By the war we have demonstrated before the nations of the earth, our united martial power. There is no exaggeration in the statement that on our own continent—nay, across the narrow sea to the neighboring isles—in a just cause, we can confront and repel every possible combination of hostile powers.

Constrained by events which no human sagacity could avert, we have waged an American civil war—ended it without a trace of conquest, without the infliction of one revengeful blow, without the imposition of any terms except the concession of liberty, with all its blessings, to all the people.

May not the men like those in whose presence I now stand, well exult in such a war? The pages in which its history shall be written will have your names inscribed, will be signalized in the records of the ages; not alone as illustrating military achievements, but for the spirit which prevailed and diffused over the desolations of the struggle the enduring verdure of national life, liberty, and fraternal peace.

Mr. George H. Boker, of Philadelphia, then read the following poem:

Turn as I may in search of worthy themes
To fill with life the poet's solemn dreams—
Some hint from Rome, some retrospect of Greece,
Red with their war, or golden with their peace;
Some thought of Lancelot and Guinevere,
The "Arm in samite" and the "mystic mere;"
Or those grand echoes that forever flow
From Roland's horn through narrow Roncesvaux;
Some spark yet living of the strange romance
Whose flame illumined the Crusader's lance;
Or that strong purpose which unclosed the seas
Before the vision of the Genoese;
Or when the love-lock and the close-cropped crown
Died with a laugh, or triumphed with a frown:
Or the frail *Mayflower* poured her prayerful flock
Upon the breast of Plymouth's wintry rock;
Or when the children of these hardy men
Bearded the throne they never loved again:
Those splendid themes, so sacred to my youth,
Those dreams of fancy with their heart of truth,
Paled as I viewed them in the fresher rays
That light the scenes of these heroic days;
Shrank, as the young Colossus of our age
With scornful hunger turned the historic page,
And sought, through pigmy chiefs and pigmy wars,
To peer his stature and his dreadful scars—
Sought till a smile o'er his studious frown,
Then razed the records as he wrote his own;
Matchless in grandeur, product of a cause
As deep and changeless as those moral laws
That base themselves upon the throne of God—
Fair with His blessings, awful with His rod.

But why explore the sources of the flood,
Whence all the land ran steel and fire and blood!
My heart is fretting like a tethered steed's,
To join the heroes in their noble deeds.
A noise of armies gathers in my ears:
The Southern yells, the Northern battle cheers;
The endless volleys ceaseless as the roar
Of the vexed ocean brawling with its shore;
The groaning cannon, puffing at a breath
Man's shreds and fragments through the jaws of death;
The rush of horses, and the whirling away
Of the keen sabre cleaving soul from clay;
And over all, intelligible and clear
As spoken language to a listening ear,
The bugle orders the tumultuous herds,
And leads the flocks of battle with its words.

'Twas mine to witness and to feel the shame
Manassas cast upon our early fame,
When the raw greenness of our boastful bands
Yielded a victory almost in their hands;
Fled from the field before a vanquished foe,
And lied about it, to complete the woe.
Since then, through all the changes of the war,
My eyes have followed our ascending star;
Ascending ever, though at times the cloud
Of dark disaster cast its murky shroud
About our guide, oppressing men with fear
Lest the last day of liberty drew near:
Through all I knew, and, with my faith upborne,
Turned on the weak a smile of pitying scorn,
That our calm star still filled its destined place,
Lost to our sight, but shining in God's face.

With growing courage, day by day, I hung
Above the soldier with the quiet tongue.
Sneers hissed about him, penmen fought his war:
Here he was lacking, there he went too far.
Alas! how bloody! but, alack, how tame!
O for Lee's talent! O ye fools, for shame!
From the first move his foe defensive stood;
And was that nothing? It was worth the blood.
O Chief Supreme, the head of glory's roll!
O will of steel, O lofty, generous soul,
Sharing thy laurels lest a comrade want;
Why should I name thee? Every mouth cries, GRANT!

Firm was my faith in him whose sturdy skill
Three dreadful days had held the quaking hill;
Stood like a rock on which the fiery spray
Beat out its life, then slowly ebbed away;
Saved our domain from rapine, waste, and wrath,
And taught the foe an unreturning path—
Light of our darkness, succor of our need,
God of our country bless the name of MEADE!

I saw with wonder SHERMAN'S Titan line
Pour from the mountains to the distant brine,
Sweep treason's cradle bare of all its brood,
And turn its garden to a solitude.
Fear ran before him, Famine groaned behind,
And following Famine came the humble mind,

Who felt a care within his bosom grow,
Of more than pity for the hapless foe,
Or spent a fear on that which Fate's decrees
Already wrote among her victories,

When in the tumult of the battled van
Shone Fortune's darling, mounted SHERIDAN!
Rapid to plan, and peerless in the fight,
He plucked Fame's chaplets as by sovereign right,
Emerging triumphant from a wild retreat,
And blazoned victory's colors on defeat.

I watched with THOMAS while his wary glance
Marked the rash foes their heedless lines advance;
Step after step he lured their willing feet
Into the toils from which was no retreat;
Then with a swoop, as when the eagle swings
Out of his eyrie with the roar of wings,
The veteran fell upon his ventures prey,
And rolled his lines to mobs in wild dismay.
But hark! what tidings from the West advance
To choke Fame's voice, and dim her shining glance?
Still are the lips that gave the wise command,
Dark the controlling eyes, and cold the hand
That, as the needle toward the northern sky,
Pointed one way—the way to victory.
Our annals hold secure the soldier's fame;
A nation's glories cluster round his name.
No deeds of his require the grace of song;
Mere praise would do their simple grandeur wrong.
Turn from his honors, which lie left to earth,
And ponder what he bore to heaven—his worth.
A simple nature cast in antique mould,
Gentle, serene, child-tender, lion-bold;
A heart with sympathies so broad and true
That trust and love grew round him ere they knew;
Open, sincere, unconvetous, and pure,
Strong to achieve and patient to endure;
Heedless of fame, he looked within himself
For that reward which neither praise nor self
Can give the soul whose naked virtues stand
Before God's eye, beneath God's lifted hand.
In the long future of this mortal life,
Who may predict what records will survive?
A little shudder of earth's brittle crust,
And man and man's renown were scattered dust.
But in his day to THOMAS it was given
To sow his fields and gather fruits for heaven,
Which neither worm can gnaw nor care make dim.
And these are deathless; these he took with him.

Through anxious years I saw the martial flood
Surge back and forth in waves of fire and blood.
Sometimes it paused, and sometimes seemed to reel,
Spent and exhausted, from the Rebel steel;
But every shock was sapping, blow by blow,
The bars that backward held the overflow;
Till suddenly the ruin cracked and roared,
And over all the human torrent poured!
Then bloomed the harvest of our patient aims;
Then bowed the world before our deeds and names;
Then on the proudest of Fame's temple gates
Shone novel records and thick-crowded dates.
New wreaths were hung upon her horned shrines,
New clarions blown before her martial lines;
Fresh incense smoked, and fresh libations dripped;
The vernal laurels from the hills were stripped
And woven in chaplets. Far and near the hum
Of gladness ushered the returning drum.
Welcome stood beckoning, looking toward the South,
With cheers of transport brimming in the mouth;
Till came the rapture of that crowning hour,
When the vast armies poured their awful power,
In dense procession, through the marble banks
That rang and quivered with a nation's thanks;
While, like a temple of the morning sky—
August, sublime, refulgent, calm, and high—
Towered in its might, as symbol of the whole,
The dome-crowned presence of the Capitol.
I envy those whose tattered standards waved
Within the city which their valor saved—
The Eastern heroes and their Western peers—
The holy joy that glittered in their tears,
As thronging upward to the nation's throne,
They knelt and sobbed and kissed the very stone.

And thou, brave Army, that hast borne the brunt
Of stern repulse so often on thy front—
Thou who hast rallied from each stunning blow,
With godlike patience facing still the foe—
Thou moving pivot of the deadly fight,
Whose steadfast centre held all things aright;
Twice saved us from the foe's audacious feet,
And drove him howling through his last retreat;
Hung on his steps until for peace he knelt,
And sued for mercy which he never felt.
I thank just Fortune that it was thy fate
Alone to hurl the traitors from their state;
Alone to make their capital thy prize,
And watch the treason close its bloody eyes.
O roll, Potomac, prouder of thy name,
Touched by the splendor of thy Army's fame!
Thrill with the steps of thy returning braves;
Walk through thy margins of uncounted graves;
Laugh at the echo of thy soldiers' shout;
Whisper their story to the lands about.
Yes, feel each passion of the human soul,
But roll, great river, in thy glory roll.

Forget not here the nation's martyred chief,
Fallen for the gospel of your own belief,
Who, ere he mounted to the people's throne,
Asked for your prayers and joined in them his own.
I knew the man, I see him as he stands
With gifts of mercy in his outstretched hands;
A kindly light within his gentle eyes,
Sad as the toll in which his heart grew wise;
His lips half-parted with the constant smile
That kindled truth, but foiled the deepest guile;
His head bent forward, and his willing ear
Divinely patient right and wrong to hear;
Great in his goodness, humble in his state,
Firm in his purpose, yet not passionate,
He led his people with a tender hand,
And won by love a sway beyond command.
Summoned by lot to mitigate a time
Frenzied with rage, unscrupulous with crime,
He bore his mission with so meek a heart
That Heaven itself took up his weary part;
And when he faltered helped him ere he fell,
Eking his efforts out by miracle.
No king this man, by grace of God's intent;
No, something better, freemen—President!
A nature modelled on a higher plan,
Lord of himself, an inborn gentleman!

Pass by his fate. Forget the closing strife
In the vast memories of his noble life;
Forget the scene, the brave stealing night,
The pistol shot, the new-made widow's cry,
The palsied people, and the tears that ran
O'er half a world to mourn a single man.
But, oh! remember, while the mind can hold
One record sacred to the days of old,
The gentle heart that beat its life away
Just as young morning donned his robe of gray,
Stole through the tears beneath his golden tread,
And touched in vain the eyelids of the dead!
Remember him as one who died for right,
With victory's trophies glittering in his sight;
His mission finished, and the settled end
Assured and owned by stranger, foe and friend.
Nothing was left him but to taste the sweet
Of triumph, sitting in the nation's seat.
And for that triumph Heaven prepared its courts,
And cleared its champaigns for unwonted sports;
Summoned the spirits of the noble dead
Who fell in battle for the cause he led;
Soldiers and chiefs awakened from the clay,
And ranged their legions in the old array.
There LYON led, and KEARNEY rode amain,
And skilled McPHERSON drew his bridle-rein.
Brave REYNOLDS marshalled his undaunted corps,
And SEDGWICK pressed to reach the front once more.
The star of MITCHELL glittered over all,
And STEVENS answered RENO's bugle-call.
BAYARD looked worthy of his knightly name,
And MANSHFIELD's eyes were bright with battle-flame.
LANDER's grand brow was flushed with eager ire,
And Strong arose from Wagner's roaring fire.
There gallant BURFORD in the van was seen,
And CONCORAN waved his flag of Irish green.
BIRNEY's clear eyes were radiant with his faith,
WINTHROP and GREBLE smiled at baffled death.
Down SHAW's dark front a solemn purpose ran—
The slave's resolve to prove himself—mere man;
The hero's courage, for that humble hope,
Was all that winged him up the bloody slope.
There burly NELSON blustered through his men,
And RICHARDSON deployed his lines again.
BAKER looked thoughtful; WADSWORTH's liberal hand
Pointed right forward; and the sharp command
Of SMITH's wild valor bore his soldiers on,
As when it rang o'er fated Donelson!

All these, and more, before the Martyr's gaze
Passed through the shouts of Heaven's tumultuous praise,
The sound of clarions, and the choral songs
Of rapture bursting from the seraph throngs,
Passed like a pageant from the evening skies,
But left a picture on celestial eyes
Whose tints shall deepen as the days increase,
And shine a marvel in that Realm of Peace.

The poet, with admirable skill, developed the latent enthusiasm of his audience by graceful allusions to the heroes present, whose names were received with cheer upon cheer, until even the most stolid natures were moved by the contagion of the old Army spirit. At the conclusion of the poem several of the distinguished soldiers on the platform were called out one after the other, and presented to the audience by General Sheridan. Their remarks were as follows:

PRESIDENT GRANT'S SPEECH.

I am happy to meet so many of my old comrades of the Army of the Potomac. I would be glad if I could express my feelings on this occasion. I regret that I cannot do so, and can only thank you for this kind reception.

GENERAL SHERMAN'S SPEECH.

GENTLEMEN AND LADIES AND COMRADES OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC: I was not a member of your Army, but I am glad to see you and witness this good feeling and brotherly love. I am not prepared to make a speech, but I confess that it is but proper that I should say that I was engaged with you in fighting in the same cause for the same Government, and we will fight for it yet.

GENERAL BURNSIDE'S SPEECH.

I am very glad to see you, and I thank you for this kind reception.

SPEECH OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR, GENERAL BELKNAP.

MEMBERS OF THE SOCIETY OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC: I thank you for the recognition you have accorded me, particularly as it comes from an army whose name has so often been associated with victory, and whose heroic deeds will forever illustrate the history of America.

GENERAL MEADE'S SPEECH.

General Meade said that he did not know what right the Chairman had to call him out when there were so many other distinguished gentlemen present. (A voice—"The Army of the Potomac has the right.") Yes, said the speaker, they have, and his only regret was that he could not speak the gratitude he felt; and he assured his comrades that no man felt such pride as he in commanding such a noble army as that of the Potomac.

GENERAL J. D. COX, SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

GENTLEMEN: I congratulate you on the success of your annual reunion. I was for awhile a member of the Army of the Potomac. I was sorry when I was required to leave it. I, nevertheless, got over my sorrow when I was assigned to Sherman's department. It was, however, my fortune to follow your first commander, and, whatever differences of political character may have existed, I may venture to say that which every good soldier will respond to—I love that man and honor him as

he deserves to be honored. It was my fortune to be a commander of the Army of the Potomac for several years during the bloody contest in which you were engaged; to look down from the mountains on you while you were in the valleys. We were on the mountains, and were carrying on a species of bushwhacking, while you were engaged in fierce battles. In 1862 the Kanawha Division was ordered to join the Army of the Potomac. We came with a doubt whether we dared to join you, and, in due time, we reported to General Burnside and were attached to the Ninth Corps. We marched out to South Mountain and Antietam, where we engaged with the enemy on those bloody fields of strife. We had but little confidence in ourselves until one day the lamented General Reno, whilst looking at our division pass on a march at the little town of New Market, Virginia, said to me, "How well your division marches; the men look so well, and do so elegantly." They were then on their way to South Mountain. They had tried their legs on the hills, and when they heard of the compliment of General Reno for their marching, they felt a pride in themselves and in him. He was in command of a division at South Mountain, where he fell; and when he died, as brave and as good a soldier as ever lived passed out of existence. A few weeks after this we left you, but not to forget you. We have always looked upon you with pride. We found you hopeful when defeated, elastic at all times, willing to endure anything, and determined to fight on till victory was emblazoned on your banners.

True, comrades, we were a little ahead of you in organizing, but are happy to see you so prosperous and keeping alive the old spirit. We are glad to see you assembling together and forgetting everything but that we have fought together for our country, and are comrades and brothers still. We fought to save the nation, and this we have done, and we now honor the old flag the more, and will again fight, if required, for the same old flag and the country.

GENERAL HEINTZELMAN'S SPEECH.

COMRADES: I thank you for this demonstration, and I am not ashamed to have been in the first battle of Bull Run. We have fought it out on that line since, and have been successful.

GENERAL HUMPHREYS'S SPEECH.

I have always practised brevity, and I hope that the members of the Society of the Army of the Potomac will not have me to change my views now.

Generals Wright, McDowell, and Parke, on being called for, simply bowed their acknowledgments. The speeches are not all reported verbatim, but the spirit of them is preserved. They were received with an enthusiasm seldom awakened by more elaborate oratorical efforts, for the mere appearance before them of their old leaders was sufficient to awaken the slumbering enthusiasm of the members of the Potomac Society.

THE BUSINESS MEETING.

At 3 o'clock the distinguished guests of the Society withdrew from the platform, the spectators crowding the galleries retired from the house, and the members of the Society gathered in the parquet to transact the routine business for the year. The minutes of the previous meeting were approved as printed. The various officers presented their reports, the report of the treasurer being as follows:

| | |
|--|------------|
| Cr. By cash for initiation fees and dues..... | \$1,782 00 |
| By cash for certificates of membership..... | 216 00 |
| By cash as per statement of Major Pease..... | 1,695 82 |
| tal..... | \$3,693 82 |
| Dr. to cash returned overpaid..... | \$126 00 |
| To cash for expenses of preliminary organization.... | 346 67 |
| To cash paid janitor Steinway Hall..... | 50 00 |
| To cash to L. Delmonico for banquet in New York July 5, 1869..... | 1,303 00 |
| To cash, for printing to Pease & Stuyvesant..... | 1,200 60 |
| To cash for printing certificates of membership..... | 300 00 |
| To cash for postage on certificates of membership.... | 14 50 |
| Total..... | \$3,340 77 |
| Cash balance on hand..... | \$353 05 |

Colonel James Fairman presented the following report:

The committee appointed under the following resolution, to wit, "That a committee be appointed to secure a permanent depository for the records and memorials of the Army of the Potomac, in the city of New York, provided the same can be done without expense to this association," beg leave to report that they have considered the matter submitted to them and arrived at this result: While they find every facility in securing a depository where the Society would be occupying a position of dependence with reference to its permanency, they also find that further action of the Society will be required to enable them to carry out the end contemplated by the resolution. They would add, the consideration of the subject has impressed them with the importance of the project as both desirable and feasible, and it is their judgment that if the Society will assent to the action herein suggested, that an edifice may be secured that will be an abiding depository of its records and a fitting memorial of the Army it represents, to future generations. They therefore unite in recommending the adoption of the following resolution, with its contemplated action:

Resolved, That the committee on securing a permanent depository and memorial of the Army of the Potomac be continued under the resolution of our last annual meeting.

Resolved, That its number be increased by the addition of five members, and empowered to become incorporated by law as trustees of the Society of the Army of the Potomac for the

purpose designated, and instructed to proceed in all details needed for the completion of the project.

Respectfully submitted,
JAMES FAIRMAN,
ALEXANDER SHALER, } Committee.
H. G. WRIGHT,

The resolutions recommended were adopted, and the following added to the committee: Generals Burnside, Pleasanton, Woodford, and Davies, and Colonel Church.

A letter was read by the corresponding secretary from Commissary-General Eaton, who recommended that measures be taken to preserve the history of the Army of the Potomac. This was referred to the committee called for by Colonel Fairman's report, after a discussion introduced by General Zulich as to the propriety of appointing an historian. An amendment offered by General Zulich providing for the selection of one, was voted down.

The election was next in order, and the following were appointed tellers: Dr. Ferguson, Colonel McFarland, and Generals Jourdan, Heintzelman, Keifer, and Halsted. The names of General Meade, General McClellan, and General Burnside were put in nomination, General McClellan's name being subsequently withdrawn. General Burnside made a feeling speech, full of his magnanimous spirit, declining to be considered a candidate. He would not undertake to conceal, he said, the gratification he should feel in being made the choice of the Society, and he should be pleased even to be voted for, though defeated. But he was not willing now to be brought into the contest. At some future time, when others better entitled than he to the honor had been complimented by the Society, he might be willing to serve them if he should still continue alive and well, and maintained sufficient reputation to command their suffrages.

General Meade, in reply to General Burnside, urged that there should be no question as to who was best entitled to be chosen President. It was for the Society to make its own choice. If he were elected he should appreciate the honor as highly as any man; if he were not, he should cheerfully co-operate with the Society under the president of their choice, even though he should prove to be the humblest private in the Army.

After some discussion it was decided to call the roll, and have each member advance to the platform and deposit his ballot as his name was called. The tellers announced the result as follows:

| | |
|---|-----|
| Major-General George G. Meade, U. S. A. | 181 |
| General George B. McClellan | 35 |
| General Ambrose E. Burnside | 27 |
| Generals Pleasanton and Wright, each 1 | 2 |

Total.....245

A motion to make the election of General Meade unanimous was offered and carried. Lieutenant-General Sheridan then gracefully retired from the chair and conducted his successor to it; and, after a word in acknowledgment of the compliment, General Meade proceeded with the business of the meeting.

While the tellers were canvassing the votes for President, and previous to the announcement of the result, the following were chosen by the various corps as Vice-Presidents:

| |
|---|
| First Corps, General John Newton, U. S. A. |
| Second Corps, General J. T. Owens. |
| Third Corps, General Gershom Mott. |
| Fourth Corps, General Silas Casey, U. S. A. |
| Fifth Corps, General Joshua L. Chamberlain. |
| Sixth Corps, General H. G. Wright, U. S. A. |
| Ninth Corps, General R. B. Potter. |
| Eleventh Corps, General Adelbert Ames. |
| Twelfth Corps, General A. S. Williams, U. S. A. |
| Artillery Corps, General H. J. Hunt, U. S. A. |
| Engineer Corps, General A. A. Humphreys, U. S. A. |
| Cavalry Corps, General David M. Gregg. |
| General Staff, General Rufus Ingalls, U. S. A. |

It was moved that the following officers be re-elected *vice voce*:

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| Treasurer, General Henry E. Davies, Jr. |
| Recording Secretary, General George H. Sharpe. |
| Corresponding Secretary, Colonel William C. Church. |

The constitution requiring that all elections should be by ballot, the president was instructed, by a unanimous vote, to cast one ballot on behalf of the Society for each of these officers, it being understood no other ballots be cast. This was done, and they were declared elected unanimously.

The following were appointed a committee to report a time and place of meeting for the next reunion: Generals Woodford, Whitaker, Fairchild, Mott, and Potter. They subsequently reported for the choice of the Society: Gettysburgh, Tuesday, July 4; Cincinnati, Wednesday, February 23; Boston, Friday, May 12. Boston, May 12, 1871, was the place and date adopted.

The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved That the thanks of this Society be tendered to

Lieutenant-General P. H. Sheridan, our late president, for the impartial manner in which he discharged his duties.

Resolved, That the executive committee charged with the arrangements of the next reunion of this Society be instructed to secure, as far as may be, reduced rates of transportation for the members attending such meeting.

Resolved, That the thanks of this Society be tendered to the executive committee for their untiring efforts in preparing for the present reunion, and to the citizens of Philadelphia who so liberally responded to their appeals and furnished this building for our use without expense to the funds of the Society; also to the Union League Club of Philadelphia and the military order of the Loyal Legion, for their hospitable invitation to their rooms, and to the papers of Philadelphia for their courtesy in inserting the announcements of our meetings without charge.

Resolved, That the thanks of this Society be tendered to General Martindale and to George H. Boker, Esq., for the oration and poem delivered this day before the Society.

Resolved, That the thanks of this Society be extended to Generals Reeve and Neill for their kindness in furnishing the band from Governor's Island during the session.

The following resolution was offered and gave rise to much discussion:

1. Resolved, That the Society of the Army of the Potomac is not political in its character, but is composed of officers and soldiers of both political parties of the country, who fought with equal devotion and ability for the suppression of the Rebellion and the union of the States, and for no other purposes whatsoever.

2. Resolved, That the thanks of this Society are hereby tendered to George H. Boker for his beautiful and appropriate poem this day delivered before this Society.

3. Resolved, That this Society, in view of the political address this day delivered before it, hereby request its future orators to confine themselves to subjects germane to the Society, and to refrain from the discussion of political questions, which character of discussion must eventually divide and disband the Society, and convert it into a political machine.

Objection was made to the resolution on the ground that it would be uncourteous to censure the orator of the day, and the very decided expression of opinion in regard to his oration was sufficient to restrain future orators from following a similar line of discussion. The resolutions were finally laid upon the table by a majority of two. An effort was made to divide the resolutions so as not to vote down the resolutions of compliment, but the object in view was accomplished by the adoption of a resolution given above.

An official report of a meeting held in Chicago, by the members of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland to do honor to the memory of their President, General George H. Thomas, was presented by the Corresponding Secretary. The following were appointed a committee to prepare resolutions on the same subject: Generals Fairchild, Wright, and Woodford. Congratulatory telegrams were read from Governors Chamberlain of Maine, and Geary of Pennsylvania, General Howard, and the Society of the Army of the Potomac of St. Louis. A resolution of sympathy with Cuba was ruled out of order as of a political character, and foreign to the purposes of the Society. An announcement was made toward the close of the meeting that Colonel Fairman's picture of the Battle of Fair Oaks was on exhibition in the building, and that the members of the Society were invited to view it.

THE BANQUET IN THE EVENING.

Two hundred and fifty members of the Society and their invited guests sat down to the banquet in the evening in the large parlor of the Continental Hotel, which was appropriately decorated for the occasion. A table occupied by the distinguished guests extended along the side of the room its entire length, and from this branched out six smaller tables occupied by as many happy families of jovial comrades. The liquor must have been very good, as in spite of the steady rattle of glasses to the end, the enthusiasm never rose beyond a proper heat; though it must be confessed that the vocal organs of some of the Sixth Corps men seemed rather wet and slippery when they undertook to sing toward the end. General Meade presided. On his right were President Grant, General Sherman, Secretary Belknap, Burnside, Cadwalader, Ingalls, Martindale, and others. On his left were the retiring President, Lieutenant-General Sheridan, and Secretary Cox, Generals Schofield and McDowell, Governor Fairchild, General Patterson, General Davies, George H. Boker, George W. Childs, and others. The music was furnished by the band of Governor's Island, and toward the close the German Sanderbund came in to serenade the President, and divided the vocal part of the performance with the singists of the Sixth Corps, General Meade joining the names of the two in a graceful allusion to their acceptable performance. General Meade presided most admirably, and we regret that the Society had no short-hand reporter present to catch his remarks and those of others present. This omission will no doubt be supplied another year. After the several courses of the dinner were finished, and the coffee had come in and the cigars were being distributed, General Meade called the company to order, saying: "When coffee came in the Army, we prepared for work. The first toast I shall ask you to drink is that of one whom we all love and honor—the leader of our armies, now

our distinguished guest—The President of the United States."

This was responded to by General Belknap, who said:

THE SPEECH OF SECRETARY BELKNAP.

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN OF THE SOCIETY OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC: Serving as I did in a western army, a member of a society formed in the field soon after the falling fortunes of Johnston's southern army had ended in surrender, it is with unaffected diffidence that I respond to your call; but I am reassured when I recall the fact that though separated by mountains and rivers and pathless woods, the men of the armies which fought with Grant at Vicksburg, and with Meade at Gettysburg; which moved with Sheridan through the Valley; which stood like a rock at Chickamauga with Thomas—God bless his memory!—which captured Atlanta and marched with Sherman to the sea, were prompted by the same feeling and impelled by the same desire for success; that they were stimulated in triumph and nerved in disaster by the welcome wavings of the same old flag; and that, though rivals in heroic deeds, they were ever brothers in arms.

I remember, too, that he who, five years ago this day, received the surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia, who sent to the people of the Republic the tidings of a great rebellion conquered and a country saved, had commenced his military life at Donelson, and had been the first commander of the Army of the Tennessee; had attached himself to that Army by his quiet energy; had commanded the admiration of the people by enforcing his repeated demands for unconditional surrender; had won the hearts of the soldiers of the Army of the Potomac by that remarkable military management which signalized him as a leader of leaders; and now, honored by the people, as well as by his comrades of all of these great armies, is the President of the United States.

It is well that you should have these reunions; that the soldiers of your Army, cherishing the endeared memories of those days when hardship was endured without a murmur, and reviving the recollections of field and camp and fight, should gather together, and, beneath the folds of the same flag under which they marched, tell of the scenes which are in their memories, fastened, never to be forgotten. The conflicts of the past are replaced to-night by scenes of another character. You tell of lines of skirmishers where the gleam of the gun was the signal of death to many a gallant spirit, and yet you recall it as you would a vision of the night; you recount the conduct of the braves who fell on the field of actual battle, and yet it seems but a dim memory; the sound of shot and musketry and screaming shell comes back to us again, and while we remember, the recollection of all appears like that of a tale which is told; the fearful hardships, unknown to the world, which surrounded a soldier's life, grow vivid again when some familiar face returns to remind you of army days; but the thought of them disappears before the more welcome memories of the camp-fire, and the pleasanter recollections of a camp life. Well is it for the soldiers that at a meeting like this, the harsher features of the realities of service are softened by the influences of years that have intervened; that thoughts of war and carnage are subdued by a life whose paths are those of peace; and that the merrier moments of those days of tent-life, the more enjoyable occurrences, are fresher to the mind than days of gloom and peril and the terrible havoc of action. Well is it that there cluster around him now so many of the thoughts, happier and hence recalled more gladly, which cause the hands to be clasped with a hearty welcome, and the eyes to glisten with a greeting which comes unspoken from a soldier's heart, made truer by these very memories. And though you speak to each other of those who are gone, those with whom you lived and messed, and to whom you were attached by all those sacred ties which fasten hearts together; whose lives were given for the good of their country, and upon whose graves you drop the tribute of soldierly esteem, the sorrow of their taking off is lost in the recital of the manly attributes and gallant deeds of those who are gone—to be with you on earth no more forever—too early dead.

And now that war is over, that the vast host whose thousands at the nation's bidding sprang to arms has been dissolved, and the men of the Army have gone into the walks of civil life, they can look back on their career with pride in the remembrance of duty done, and in the reflection that their labors ended in sending to the generations of the future the boon of true liberty. The soldier points to the unstained record of his martial life as containing the promise of his future course, and with your companions of all these armies you can proudly tell the people that the men whose united power could make the world tremble, gradually, quietly, and gladly have gone to work like men, and by their conduct have truly tested the sincerity of their patriotism. The button and the blue have been laid aside till the country's assembly is again sounded, and only here and there the badge of a corps, occasionally seen, carries us back to the days of the rebellion. You and the nation have cause for grateful pride in the accomplished fact that, without commotion, the Army which was the wonder of the world in the character of its soldiery, was again as wonderful in its quiet muster out. To other scenes its men and officers have moved, and he who marshalled its forces to final victory is the chief magistrate of the reunited nation. It is not the time nor place, nor am I the person, to speak of his administration, but I can tell of the intense patriotism which now as ever marks the man; of his desire for such a disposition of the powers intrusted to him as shall give happiness, and prosperity, and peaceful comfort to all in this broad land, from sea to sea; of that determined intention to reduce the expenses of the Government, which, modestly foretold in the inaugural, is month after month, in figures which cannot lie, pronounced to the people in the reduction of the nation's debt; and of that patient persistence in the line of right which marks the country's course to greatness. Differ as men may politically

they respect the office whose duties are done with faithfulness and earnest honor, and we who revered the decision of the soldier, can rejoice as the soldier statesman in the march of the nation's progress moves to the front, with a mind inspired by patriotic motives, with a will nerved by a dutiful desire to do what is truly right, and with a heart generous, earnest, fearless, and, like a soldier's, true to all humanity.

2. "The United States Army." Responded to by General Sherman.

The General prefaced his speech by the remark that he knew they would call on him for a speech, and also that those reporter boys would be here ready to take down all that was said, but he was ready for them, and had his speech written out. (Laughter.)

THE SPEECH OF GENERAL SHERMAN.

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN: It is very agreeable for me to be here to-night, arranged at the social board; and I wish we could enjoy ourselves in the good old way, with feast and song, without making speeches or having them printed.

The theme you have assigned me is so familiar to all present, and so personal to myself, that I would prefer simply to thank you, and take my seat; but I see that you expect something more, and it is the duty of every guest to accommodate himself to the wishes of his host.

"The Army of the United States"—a body of men segregated from the mass of their fellow citizens, devoted to their country, sworn to obey its laws and the orders of its constituted authorities, and bound to enforce the national commands even to the death. Such a body of men is more distinguished by the spirit which animates them than by its mere numbers or the distribution of its parts.

In tracing its history, we turn with professional pride to the common Father of our Country, General Washington—to the time when he was suddenly called upon to guide the destinies of a new-born nation. He found plenty of bold hearts and willing hands, but unorganized, undisciplined, and unused to the ways of war, and had to look about for experienced men—even across the ocean.

Then came Lafayette, Kosciuszko, De Kalb, Pulaski, and Steuben, who helped him to bring order out of confusion, and to inspire into the masses of that day the spirit which contributed much to the success of the Revolution. Of them Wayne, Putnam, Sullivan, Greene, and Knox—natives, and to the manor born—were glad to learn the art and practice of war. I do not intend to tax you by recounting the succession down to this period, the memories of which have brought us together to-night. The great civil war found our little Regular Army scattered over a whole continent, and many of its members mingled with the civic world; and, if I can claim for it no other honor, I am sure you will concede to it that it saved to us the knowledge of the art of war, so that we were not forced a second time to look abroad for instructors. It is true that, for a time, our faith in its fidelity was shaken; but, when the smoke had cleared away, we realized that not a battalion, not a company, was false to its colors; and though individual officers may have left the service, others promptly replaced them from civil life, so that every regiment has a continuous uninterrupted history. The causes that led us into that war were so universal, so insidious, that families were divided; the dearest ties of kindred and associations rent asunder; churches and colleges were broken up; cabinets and congresses thinned of members, and discord planted in the very cabins of ships on the distant seas. That these causes should have been felt in the Regular Army also, composed as it was from among the whole people of our country, is no more to be wondered at than that it was liable to cholera, yellow fever, or any other malarious disease common to human nature.

Yet, I repeat, the Army never lost its organization. It saved to us the possession of forts and strategic points; and, above all, it preserved the knowledge and spirit that should actuate all intelligent armies, which were of infinite advantage to the Union cause.

When, at last, the people of the North rose in their majesty, you can recall how naturally you turned to those who had seen some service. Governors and senators were begging for captains, lieutenants, sergeants, corporals, yea, private soldiers, to aid them in the task of organizing and instructing their vast levies; and military knowledge and experience was then recognized as something more than mere pomp and circumstance.

The little Regular Army was swallowed up, but not lost; for it not only preserved its own organization, but permeated the great mass of the volunteers and aided in giving them form and spirit. If, thereby, it lessened the duration of the war by a single year or a single month, it more than paid back to our people its entire cost for the previous half century. It surely has a right to claim its proportion in the glorious result, the fruits of which we now enjoy, and that is all the share it asks. No sensible person of the Regular Army ever claimed for its members that they were braver men or better patriots than the volunteer soldiers, but they do claim that their knowledge of arms, of organization of equipment, and of the daily routine of a soldier's life, was of inestimable advantage to their fellow-volunteers, and was gladly imparted to them when asked for.

When, at last, the war was over, what little of the old Army was left was retained, and on it were engrafted the new elements which had been schooled and trained in the best of all universities—an army in the field—so that all had seen service in the war, and more than three-fourths of the whole were from volunteers who had never seen West Point. The present Regular Army is truly and technically the child of the war; yet it proudly cherishes the memories and traditions of the past. We should not, if we could, forget the names of Scott and Worth, S. W. Kearny, McIntosh, Belknap, Mason, and Persifer Smith, of the Mexican war; nor of C. F. Smith, Lyon, McPherson, Sedgwick, John F. Reynolds, Phil. Kearny, Reno, and I. I. Stevens, who fell in the war of the Rebellion; nor of Griffin, Mower,

Rousseau, Nichols, Rawlins, and Thomas, who have died since its close. Their lives and deaths are memories which bind our love and affection to the old Army in which they were trained how to live and how to die.

Peace happily prevails among our people, and yet the Regular Army is hardly allowed to enjoy its blessings. Even now it stands as a partial barrier among the prejudices of the past or the animosities of the present. It requires all the self-denial, all the sacrifices, labors, and exposures of a period of war, and it naturally yearns for the kindly sympathy and approval of its more favored fellow-countrymen. I do not suppose that I can inspire in it a higher or loftier tone of patriotic devotion to duty than has hitherto marked its career, but I do hope, when called on to lay aside my authority, the Army will be found to have lost nothing by want of effort on my part.

I assure you all here present—the representatives of the old Army of the Potomac—that I feel reassured at this social gathering, and I believe that the Army, in its distant and scattered posts, amid the wild Indians and wilder sage deserts, will read with pleasure that you have thought of them in kindness at this your annual banquet.

The following toasts and speeches followed:

EX-SECRETARY BORIE'S REMARKS.

3. "The United States Navy." Ex-Secretary Borie.

In response, this gentleman said: I never made a speech in my life, and never expected to; but I have been requested to do so on this occasion by responding to this toast. It seems to me old salts never have any great aptitude for speaking. (Tremendous laughter and applause.) The most eloquent thing ever uttered by an old marine commander that I recollect of was "Keep your sabres sharp for the assault." (Applause.) I thank the Army for the toast to the Navy, for it is a high compliment. The speaker, after a few other well-chosen remarks, said, as a civilian he could not find words strong enough to eulogize the late brave Captain Williams, of the *Onesida*, who said, "I will go down with my ship," when his noble ship was run into in a barbaric manner by a man holding an officer's position in the Navy of a civilized nation. This allusion to the gallant Captain Williams called forth deafening applause, amid which the speaker resumed his seat.

GENERAL COX'S REMARKS.

4. "Our Volunteer Soldiers and Sailors of the late War."

In response to this, General Cox, Secretary of the Interior, said: Whenever a country has work to do, it must seek those who are best fit to accomplish it. No one can have a higher appreciation than I of the advantages of scientific military study to the soldier. But I believe that when a republic is fighting for its existence the people must come from every station in life and volunteer, or the life of the nation cannot be saved. What would we have been without the volunteering? It was the Volunteer Army that saved our nation. Let us look back to the early days of '61, and think what volunteering meant. Month after month we had been getting reports that this State and that State of the South had been seceding. The Union, cemented by the blood of our fathers, was falling to pieces. Presently came that first shot that seemed to electrify the nation. Sumter had been fired upon. The noble band of Regulars within its walls were not enough to cope with their more formidable antagonists. They were of good material, as fine as could be wished for; but what could these fifty or sixty men do? They could not fight a great battle, but they maintained their position in the fort long and persistently.

Then actual war was about commencing. The President called for men, and how did they come? Did they stop to count the cost? The wealthiest as well as the poorest in society came pouring around the old flag in its defence. The choicest men were found in the ranks. From colleges came the under-graduates, and even the school-boys were crowding into line. Men left the work shop and park, all eager to serve their country. For a time they crowded so fast that their services had to be refused.

It was impossible at the early stage of the war to make provision for all these eager, patriotic men. The scenes which I observed in the capital of my own State were representative of what was seen elsewhere. Oh! the scene was a solemn, impressive one. Men came who never wore uniform before, and while stationed around the State capital, in their white tents, as dark night drew on, oft have I heard prayers ascending from their lips to God, calling upon Him to give success to their arms and bless those who were in the field.

Pathos was mingled with much that was grotesque, but it showed that the heart of the nation was moved as it had never been moved before. This was the first volunteering; but though this was solemn, I remember a volunteering that affected me more. Three years had rolled around, and a little army that General Burnside had taken down into Tennessee had been taunted and blackguarded by the enemy. That little army lived as few armies had ever lived. On a terrible morning in January, 1864, men might have been seen shivering around the camp fire with little else than a blanket around them, nearly clotheless and almost starving.

But what was going on? Their three years had elapsed; their period of enlistment had nearly reached its end. Men were needed, and none could fill the places of these soldiers. But these old veterans, notwithstanding their privation, enlisted for three years more. Whatever of their number starvation left there, these men still felt it was their duty to fight, and they were for their country and their flag! And what was the result of this? These men gained such a victory as to put their enemy to shame. I could understand the first outburst, but I was not prepared to see such volunteering as that. I know much the same thing was done in this, the Army of the Potomac.

The Army could not do without the Navy, the Navy

without the Army, the Regulars without the Volunteers, the Volunteers without the Regulars. They were all valuable, necessary auxiliaries to each other. Sanctified by such precious blood as was shed, no one will stop to ask a man which army or which branch of service was his: if he have a patriotic heart beating in his bosom to sustain the flag, he will be contented. (Tremendous cheering.)

HON. DANIEL DOUGHERTY'S SPEECH.

5. "The State of Pennsylvania."

In response to this, Mr. Daniel Dougherty said that one of the splendid characteristics of the Army of the Potomac was that she was never taken by surprise. If in the dead hour of night, or when the stars before the early morning came, the enemy made a forced attack, they were always prepared. Like gallant little Phil. Sheridan, at Winchester, they rescued victory from the very jaws of defeat. I came here a quiet spectator, to hear you fight your battles over again—to hear of those men whose names shall remain as long as the stars shall shine in the heavens. I am asked to speak for Pennsylvania. I would rather speak for my country.

My bosom is not confined to any locality; but this, all this, is my native land! (Tremendous cheering.) This is the theme to which I would speak.

You brave men rushed to the field, doing everything that your nation might be saved. May I hope that my tongue may never prove a traitor when I am asked to speak for my country or its beloved men.

After the glorious exploits and grand victories of our brave soldiers, our country must never be delivered up to demagogues, be they in Congress or anywhere else.

What saved the country but the Volunteers? God bless them, every one, and those who led them and saved the nation.

Who made the country for all times but he who sits at the head of this table! (Great Applause.) It was the great and glorious Grant! (Terrific cheering.)

It was the immortal Sherman (cheers); it was the unconquerable Sheridan (cheers); it was our own glorious Meade. (Prolonged cheering.)

What would England have done for such men? Why, she would have made every one of them a Duke of Wellington. (Great laughter and applause.)

If every tree were a pen and the broad ocean ink, she could not write a greater tribute to the Regular Army than thus record the deeds which these men have done. (Vociferous applause.)

The very instant the rebels struck at the life of this nation our people arose and swore by the bright memories of the past that this rebellion should be crushed if every man were to die.

Three hundred thousand of our people left their all, if needs be, to die upon the battle-field, and hundreds of thousands followed them. It was our brave commanders at Vicksburg and Gettysburg who crippled the Rebellion, and then finally crushed it. All I can say in conclusion, speaking for my brethren of Pennsylvania, is that their State is as true to liberty, justice, and equal political rights as the steel is to the star or the stream is to the sea.

Mr. Dougherty retired amid deafening applause, his criticism on political demagogues being received with especial enthusiasm.

GENERAL MARTINDALE'S SPEECH.

6. "The day we celebrate, April 9, 1865." To this General Martindale responded as follows:

MR. PRESIDENT: When you and I were boys together in the old North Barrack at West Point, if we had been endowed with prophetic vision to see from that standpoint our future and the events to be crowded into our lives, it would no doubt have been very fascinating to us. Comrades: If your individual histories were to be written; if there could be gathered together and impressed on some page the incidents of every man's life, which would you deem the choicest? Would it not be your experience of the recent war?

Is there a man among you who would not again buckle on the armor were your country to need your services? What event is more interesting to us than the 9th of April, 1865, the day we now commemorate? It is a day of which we all may be proud. It was a glorious day, and its consequences still more glorious. Then it was that the rebel force surrendered at Appomattox Court House, and the Union arms were triumphant in a glorious and righteous victory—a victory the remembrance of which is cherished by us all.

The 7th toast, "The City of Philadelphia," was responded to by General Joshua T. Owen; the 8th, by General Stewart L. Woodford; 9th, by Governor Fairchild of Wisconsin; the 10th, "Our Sweethearts and Wives," by General J. F. Rusling. The speech of General Owen was a eulogy of Philadelphia for her services and the services of her citizens during the war, when she sent forth McClellan and Meade among others, and when the religious and bodily wants of the soldiers were well looked after as they passed through the city. The remarks of General Woodford, who was called upon in the absence of General McCandless, were full of oratorical fire. The most effective portion of his speech was where he described how General Grant maintained his steady struggle with the foe to the final victory, bating nothing of heart or hope, in spite of discouragement and doubt, but repeating with unflinching determination the now famous command "By the left flank, forward," and "Fight it out on that line."

Governor Fairchild, in speaking for our dead heroes, made an eloquent plea for their living representatives, who ought not to be forgotten.

At the conclusion of the regular toasts General Burnside was called out, and responded by saying that he

was glad to congratulate his comrades upon the results of their reunion—the good-fellowship and harmony that pervaded their proceedings. He was glad to know that the Society had decided to hold its next meeting in New England, not far from his home. He promised that all would receive as cordial a reception there as had been given them in Philadelphia.

Numerous volunteer toasts followed, and were responded to by various persons, the president of the Society introducing each toast with some ready remark. At about midnight the Society dispersed, to meet again in Boston next May, when we are sure the old pilgrim city will give them such a welcome as Philadelphia has.

THE Cavalry of the Army of the Potomac met at Philadelphia on the 8th of April, and adopted a Constitution and By-Laws, with a view to a permanent organization. The officers selected for the following year are, President, Major General Alfred Pleasonton; Vice President, Brigadier General Charles J. Fitzhugh; Historian, Surgeon R. W. Pease, of Syracuse, N. Y.; Secretary, Major G. Irvine Whitehead, 61 Wall street, New York; and Treasurer, Major R. R. Corson, Morristown, Pa. Persons desiring to become members of the society are requested to send their entrance fee and yearly dues, name, and address, with rank, etc., to Major Corson. The Constitution and By-Laws, as adopted, we shall publish another week.

MILITARY ORDER, LOYAL LEGION, U. S.

HEADQUARTERS COMMANDERY OF THE STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS, BOSTON, April 8, 1870.

At a stated meeting of this Commandery held at the Parker House on the 6th inst., it was ordered, on motion of Companion Colonel Charles N. Turnbull, that in view of the death of Major-General George H. Thomas, U. S. A., a committee of five be appointed to report resolutions for the consideration of this Commandery; and, if adopted, the same be published in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, and a copy be sent to the family of the deceased. Companions Colonel C. N. Turnbull, Chaplain H. Clay Trumbull, Captain William E. Perkins, Captain W. W. Blackmar, and Brevet Brigadier-General A. P. Rockwell were constituted that committee, and submitted the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted by a standing vote:

Resolved, That in the death of Major-General George H. Thomas, the Republic has lost a son who, in massive majesty of person, character, and achievement, and perfect poise of intellect, judgment, and conduct of life, as a patriotic Christian soldier, stands without a peer, great among our greatest.

Bvt. Major-Gen. CHARLES DEVENS, Jr., Commander.
J. W. B. BELL, Recorder.

At a stated meeting of the Commandery of the State of New York, of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the U. S., held at Delmonico's, corner of Fifth avenue and Fourteenth street, on Wednesday evening, April 6, the following candidates for membership were balloted for and elected: For the first class—Surgeon Owen Moxley Long, late Eleventh Illinois Volunteers, Thirteenth Army Corps, Department of the Tennessee, Military Agent for the State of Illinois for the Department of the Gulf at New Orleans, La., United States Consul at Panama, United States of Colombia; Brevet Brigadier-General Albert M. Barney, late colonel One Hundred and Forty-second New York Volunteers, Tenth Army Corps, Army of the James, Collector of Customs, District of Brazos de Santiago, Brownsville, Texas.

At a stated meeting of the Commandery of the State of Massachusetts, held at the Parker House, School street, on Wednesday evening, April 6, the following were duly elected companions of the first class of the Order: Second Lieutenant Edward W. Wellington, late Second Massachusetts Cavalry; Brevet Major Edgar J. Sherman, late captain Forty-eighth Massachusetts Volunteers; Major William Ingalls, late surgeon Fifty-ninth Massachusetts Volunteers; Major George A. Fiske, Jr., late paymaster U. S. Army; Major Russell Sturges, Jr., late Forty-fifth Massachusetts Volunteers.

THE following letter appears in the daily papers in answer to a story set afloat by a Poughkeepsie (N. Y.) paper, and eagerly circulated by a portion of the press:

To the Editor of the Tribune.

SIR: As I am cognizant of the circumstances, will you permit me to contradict the story, published in some of the papers, to the effect that President Grant and his party declined to pay their fare over the Hudson River Railroad until the conductor threatened to detach their car? The story is maliciously untrue as told by the Poughkeepsie journals. The fare was paid at once and without remonstrance, as soon as it was ascertained that the conductor had authority to collect it.

A doubt about this arose, from the fact that the President and his party travelled as far as New York in a special car, placed at their disposal, to attend the funeral of General Thomas, by the agent of the railroads between here and Washington. It was understood that this arrangement extended to Troy, and the conductor was simply referred to the agent of the road for information. As soon as they were informed that he had no instructions from the Company, the Presidential party paid their fare, and there was no such scene as described by the Poughkeepsie papers.

WILLIAM C. CHURCH,
ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL OFFICE, April 11.

THE ARMY.

GENERAL Orders No. 39, Headquarters of the Army, Adjutant-General's Office, Washington, April 7, 1870, are: Upon his own application, Brevet Brigadier-General Sidney Burbank, colonel U. S. A., unassigned, having served over forty consecutive years, is, by direction of the President of the United States, retired from active service, to take effect May 1, 1870, and his name will be entered on the retired list of officers of the grade to which he now belongs, in accordance with section 15, act approved August 3, 1861.

GENERAL Orders No. 38, Headquarters of the Army, Adjutant-General's office, Washington, April 6, 1870, are:

The following order has been received from the War Department:

Upon the question of admitting the testimony in their own behalf, of parties accused before a court-martial, the Judge-Advocate-General of the Army has given the opinion "That no authority, less or other than that of Congress, would be competent to introduce into the law governing the proceedings of courts-martial, so grave and fundamental an innovation." Concurring in this opinion, the Secretary of War directs that, except in the usual form of "Defence," which persons on trial are permitted to submit, but not under oath, the testimony of accused persons shall not be taken in their own cases before courts-martial.

ABSTRACT OF SPECIAL ORDERS

Issued from the Adjutant-General's Office for the week ending April 11, 1870.

Tuesday, April 5.

By direction of the President of the United States, a Court of Inquiry, to consist of Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel George Gibson, major Fifth U. S. Infantry; Brevet Brigadier-General Henry C. Bankhead, captain Fifth U. S. Infantry; Brevet Colonel William G. Mitchell, captain Fifth U. S. Infantry; Brevet Captain Mason Carter, first lieutenant Fifth Infantry, recorder, will convene at Fort Harker on the 20th day of April, 1870, or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the purpose of investigating the circumstances connected with alleged frauds in the quartermaster's department at Forts Harker, Larned, and Dodge, Kansas, since January 1, 1868. The court is authorized to adjourn to such place or places as may be necessary to enable it to make a thorough investigation, and will report the facts and give its opinion whether or not any and what officers, soldiers, quartermaster's employees, traders, contractors, freighters, or other persons are implicated in any frauds it may find.

Permission to delay joining his company for thirty days, upon being relieved from duty at the Artillery School, Fort Monroe, Va., is hereby granted Second Lieutenant W. F. Reynolds, Jr., First U. S. Artillery.

The leave of absence granted Second Lieutenant Jas. Calhoun, Twenty-first U. S. Infantry, in Special Orders No. 2, January 4, 1870, from headquarters Military Division of the Pacific, is hereby extended four months.

By direction of the Secretary of War, Brevet Brigadier-General Samuel K. Dawson, colonel, unassigned, will at once repair to New York city and report for examination to Brevet Major-General McDowell, president of the retiring board convened by Special Orders No. 76, April 2, 1870, from this office.

By direction of the Secretary of War, Brevet Major-General John B. McIntosh, lieutenant colonel, unassigned, will report for examination to Brevet Major-General Ord, president of the retiring board convened at San Francisco, Cal., by Special Orders No. 76, April 2, 1870, from this office.

By direction of the Secretary of War, Brevet Colonel John R. Lewis, major, unassigned, will report for examination to Brevet Brigadier-General Ruger, president of the retiring board convened at Atlanta, Ga., by Special Orders No. 76, April 2, 1870, from this office.

Permission to delay complying with so much of Special Orders No. 26, February 1, 1870, from this office, as directed him to join his regiment in the Fifth Military District, is hereby granted Brevet Brigadier-General John P. Hatch, major Fourth U. S. Cavalry, for ten days.

Brevet Brigadier-General John P. Hatch, major Fourth U. S. Cavalry, is hereby authorized to draw two months' advance pay, under Special Orders No. 26, February 1, 1870, from this office, directing him to join his regiment in the Fifth Military District.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the Quartermaster's Department will furnish William Leggett, formerly private of Company B, Second U. S. Artillery, with transportation from New York city to this city, to enable him to enter the Soldiers' Home, the cost of which will be refunded to the Quartermaster's Department by the Surgeon-General U. S. Army, from the fund appropriated for the benefit of discharged soldiers by act of Congress approved July 5, 1862.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the Quartermaster's Department will furnish Bennett Reese, formerly recruit, Sixteenth U. S. Infantry, with transportation from Milwaukee, Wis., to this city, to enable him to enter the Soldiers' Home, the cost of which will be refunded to the Quartermaster's Department by the Surgeon-General U. S. Army, from the fund appropriated for the benefit of discharged soldiers by act of Congress approved July 5, 1862.

The telegraphic order of the 4th instant, from this office, authorizing Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel C. A. Hartwell, captain, unassigned, to draw three months' pay in advance, under the order of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs assigning him to duty in Colorado Territory, is hereby confirmed.

The telegraphic order of the 4th instant, from this of-

fice, extending for thirty days the leave of absence granted Brevet Major-General Emory Upton, lieutenant-colonel Eighteenth U. S. Infantry, in Special Orders No. 61, March 28, 1870, from Headquarters Department of the South, is hereby confirmed.

Wednesday, April 6.

By direction of the President, the following-named first lieutenants are hereby transferred from the unassigned list to the regiments set opposite their respective names, and upon being relieved of their present duties will report to their regimental commanders for assignment to duty: Brevet Captain David I. Ezekiel to the Fourth U. S. Infantry; First Lieutenant Edwin A. Riggs to the Twenty-fifth U. S. Infantry; Brevet Major Gustav von Blucher to the Ninth U. S. Infantry; First Lieutenant William Conway to the Twenty-second U. S. Infantry.

Hospital Steward Albert V. Arnet, U. S. Army, now serving at post hospital, Omaha Barracks, Nebraska, will without delay report by letter to the commanding general Department of the Missouri for assignment to duty.

By direction of the Secretary of War, Second Lieutenant J. W. Wham, unassigned, is hereby relieved from duty as Indian agent, and will repair to his home and await orders.

Second Lieutenant Harry G. Cavanaugh, Thirteenth U. S. Infantry, is hereby authorized to draw two months' pay in advance, under Special Orders No. 74, March 31, 1870, from this office, directing him to report without delay to his regimental commander for assignment to a company.

Upon his own application, First Lieutenant W. W. Armstrong, Seventh U. S. Infantry, will be dropped from the rolls of his regiment, and proceed to his home and await orders.

By direction of the President, Second Lieutenant Walworth W. Wood, U. S. Army, unassigned, is hereby transferred to the Twentieth U. S. Infantry, and will, at his own expense, report to his regimental commander at Fort Snelling, Minn., for assignment to duty.

By direction of the Secretary of War, paragraph 31, Special Orders No. 275, from this office, dated August 19, 1864, suspending the pay of First Lieutenant C. A. M. Estes, Sixteenth U. S. Infantry (now captain Eighteenth U. S. Infantry), to the amount of \$279 68, is hereby revoked, he having refunded to the United States the sum of \$4 90, the amount paid the New York Central Railroad Company for the transportation of a person belonging to the Sanitary Commission, on pass No. 824, issued by him, and having satisfactorily shown to this office that the other persons transported by, and for which he issued orders for transportation to, the New York Central Railroad Company, while mustering and disbursing officer at Rochester, N. Y., between February 1 and May 30, 1864, were entitled to transportation.

Thursday, April 7.

First Lieutenant O. B. Read, Eleventh U. S. Infantry, will proceed without delay to join his regiment in the Department of Texas.

Upon the recommendation of the Paymaster-General, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel George L. Febiger, paymaster, will report to the commanding-general Department of Texas as chief paymaster of that department.

By direction of the President, Captain George B. Russell (brevet major), U. S. Army, unassigned, is hereby transferred to the Seventh Infantry, and upon being relieved of his present duties will report to the commanding officer of his regiment for assignment.

Captain Edward Bloodgood (brevet lieutenant-colonel), U. S. Army, unassigned, will repair to his home and await orders.

By direction of the Secretary of War, as soon as the interests of the service will permit, the commanding general Military Division of the Atlantic will grant a furlough for three months, with permission to go beyond the sea, to Private Henry Mohlman, Company C, First U. S. Infantry, now serving with his command.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the following named unassigned officers will at once repair to New York city and report for examination to Brevet Major-General McDowell, president of the retiring board convened by Special Orders No. 76, April 2, 1870, from this office: Brevet Major-General Wager Swayne, colonel; Brevet Brigadier-General Julius Hayden, lieutenant-colonel.

By direction of the Secretary of War, Brevet Major-General Alexander S. Webb, Lieutenant-Colonel, unassigned, will report for examination to Brevet Major-General McDowell, president of the retiring board at New York city convened by Special Orders No. 76, April 2, 1870, from this office.

Upon the recommendation of the Surgeon General, Assistant Surgeon J. E. Semple (brevet major) will report to the commanding general Department of the East for duty at Fort Porter, Buffalo, New York, to relieve Surgeon J. C. Bailly (brevet lieutenant-colonel). Surgeon Bailly, when relieved, will report in person to the commanding general Department of California for assignment to duty in that department.

Private George T. Jefferson, Company K, Fifth U. S. Infantry, having been appointed hospital steward, U. S. Army, by the Secretary of War, will report by letter to the commanding general Department of the Missouri for assignment to duty.

Friday, April 8.

Private William Torrens, general service U. S. Army, now supposed to be at Newport Barracks, Kentucky, having been appointed hospital steward, U. S. Army, by the Secretary of War, will report to the commanding general Department of the East for assignment to duty.

The resignation of Second Lieutenant Robert W. Webb (brevet first lieutenant), Twenty-fourth U. S. Infantry, has been accepted by the President, to take effect, May 31, 1870, on condition that he receive no final payments until he shall have satisfied the Pay Department that he is not indebted to the United States.

Hospital Steward G. T. A. Funderberg, U. S. Army, will be discharged the service of the United States upon the receipt of this order at the place where he may be serving.

Hospital Steward James F. Mitchell, U. S. Army, will be discharged the service of the United States upon the receipt of this order at the place where he may be serving.

Saturday, April 9.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the following-named unassigned officers will at once repair to New York city and report for examination to Brevet Major-General McDowell, president of the retiring board, convened by Special Orders No. 76, April 2, 1870, from this office: Major Thomas W. Sweeney; Brevet Major S. C. Greene, captain.

By direction of the Secretary of War, Captain George Lancaster, Seventeenth U. S. Infantry, will at once repair to New York city and report for examination to Brevet Major-General McDowell, president of the retiring board convened by Special Orders No. 76, April 2, 1870, from this office.

The following-named officers are hereby relieved from duty at the Artillery School, Fort Monroe, Va., and will proceed to join their companies. This order to take effect May 1, 1870: First Lieutenant Ramsay D. Potts, Third U. S. Artillery (Company K); First Lieutenant William F. Stewart, Fourth U. S. Artillery (Company D).

So much of Special Orders No. 24, January 29, 1870, from this office, as directed First Lieutenant T. H. B. Counselman, First U. S. Artillery, to be relieved from duty at the Artillery School, Fort Monroe, Va., and ordered to join his company, is hereby revoked, and he will remain on duty at the Artillery School until September 1, 1870, when he will be relieved by the commanding officer, and ordered to join his company (B).

Monday, April 11.

First Lieutenant E. C. Henshaw, unassigned, having rendered the accounts and returns due from him to the Commissary-General of Subsistence, so much of Special Orders No. 304, December 23, 1869, from this office, as directed that his pay be stopped, is, by direction of the Secretary of War, hereby revoked.

Private John W. Fraber, Signal Corps U. S. Army, who deserted from Fort Whipple, Va., and was apprehended and delivered to the commanding officer Allegheny Arsenal, Pittsburgh, Pa., where he is now in confinement, will be sent under proper guard to Carlisle Barracks, Pa., for trial.

By direction of the Secretary of War, so much of the sentence of a general court-martial, promulgated in General Court-martial Orders No. 22, of March 5, 1870, from headquarters Department of the East, directing that Private Thomas N. Way, Ordnance Detachment, U. S. Army (now in confinement at Allegheny Arsenal, Pittsburgh, Pa.), "wear a twenty-four pound ball attached to the left leg by a chain three and one-half feet long," is hereby remitted.

Upon the recommendation of the Quartermaster-General, Captain Hamilton Lieber, military storekeeper, Quartermaster's Department, is hereby relieved from duty at Fort Union, New Mexico, and will report in person to the commanding general Department of the South for assignment at Charleston, S. C., relieving Captain A. Barrett, military storekeeper, Quartermaster's Department.

ARMY PERSONAL.

DURING the temporary absence from headquarters Department of the Missouri of Captain Charles B. Phillips, chief engineer officer of the department, First Lieutenant Henry Jackson, Seventh U. S. Cavalry, acting signal officer of the department, will take charge of his office.

LEAVE of absence for thirty days, on surgeon's certificate of disability, with permission to go beyond the limits of the Department of the Missouri, has been granted First Lieutenant John Lafferty, Eighth U. S. Cavalry. This leave to take effect upon the arrival of the headquarters of the Eighth U. S. Cavalry in New Mexico.

TRANSCRIPT of officers' register at headquarters Fifth Military District, Austin, Texas: Major E. H. Brooke, Pay Department U. S. A.; First Lieutenant Thomas Dunn, U. S. A.; Captain G. G. Hunt, Fourth U. S. Cavalry.

ACTING Assistant Surgeon J. H. P. Wise, U. S. A., has been relieved from duty at the post of Jefferson, Tex., and ordered to Fort Richardson, Tex.; Acting Assistant Surgeon J. G. McKee, U. S. A., relieved from duty at the post of Jefferson, and ordered to Greenville, Tex.; Assistant Surgeon J. H. Patzki, U. S. A., relieved from duty at Greenville, and ordered to Fort Richardson.

FIRST Lieutenant Richard Vance, Nineteenth Infantry, was ordered to proceed from Baton Rouge to Vidalia, La., and report in person to the Judge of the Thirteenth District Court of Louisiana on or before the 4th of April inst. Brevet Major B. B. Keeler, captain U. S. A., acting judge-advocate Department of Louisiana, was, same day, ordered to proceed from New Orleans to Vidalia, La., and return, on public business.

SECOND Lieutenant J. C. Morrison, Jr., First U. S. Artillery, was, April 11, ordered to proceed without delay to Fort Porter, Buffalo, N. Y., and report to the commanding officer of that post for the purpose of giving instructions to the officers and enlisted men at that post in the General Service Signal Code. Lieutenant Morrison will remain on this duty not to exceed thirty days, at the expiration of which time he will return to his proper station (Fort Niagara, N. Y.).

THE following officers were registered at Headquarters Department of the East, for the week ending April 13: Second Lieutenant C. M. Rockefeller, Ninth U. S. Infantry; Brevet Lieutenant Colonel B. J. D. Irwin, surgeon U. S. A.; First Lieutenant William Ennis,

Fourth U. S. Artillery; Brevet Brigadier-General Julius Hayden, lieutenant-colonel, unattached; First Lieutenant E. K. Russell, First U. S. Artillery; Brevet Lieutenant Colonel H. G. Litchfield, first lieutenant, unattached.

COURTS-MARTIAL.

HOSPITAL Steward B. A. Franklin, U. S. A., tried at Fort Monroe, Va., for drunkenness on duty, in violation of the 45th Article of War, was found guilty and sentenced to be confined at hard labor, under charge of the guard, for four months, and then to be dishonorably discharged the service of the United States. By order of Brevet Major-General Canby, and in consideration of the recommendation of a majority of the members of the court, so much of the sentence as relates to confinement is remitted. The remaining portion of the sentence will be duly carried into effect.

A GENERAL Court-Martial is appointed to meet at Fort Lyon, Colorado Ter., on the 18th of April. Detail: Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Jacob F. Kent, captain Third U. S. Infantry; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel William Thompson, captain Seventh U. S. Cavalry; First Lieutenant John R. Bothwell, Fifth U. S. Infantry; First Lieutenant John W. Thomas, Third U. S. Infantry; First Lieutenant Samuel W. Bohnsall, Third U. S. Infantry; Second Lieutenant John W. Hannay, Third U. S. Infantry; Second Lieutenant James W. Pope, Fifth U. S. Infantry. Brevet Major James S. Casey, captain Fifth U. S. Infantry, judge-advocate.

A GENERAL Court-Martial was appointed to meet at Fort Shaw, M. T., April 15, for the trial of Captain Nathaniel S. Constable, assistant quartermaster U. S. Army. Detail: Brevet Brigadier-General P. R. de Trobriand, colonel Thirteenth Infantry; Surgeon Francis L. Town, U. S. Army; Brevet Major Nathan W. Osborne, captain Thirteenth Infantry; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel George H. Higbee, captain Thirteenth Infantry; Captain Robert A. Torrey, Thirteenth Infantry; Brevet Major Gustavus M. Bascom, first lieutenant Thirteenth Infantry; Brevet Captain Henry C. Pratt, first lieutenant Thirteenth Infantry. Brevet Major James T. McGinniss, first lieutenant Thirteenth Infantry, judge-advocate.

BREVE Major-General C. H. Smith, commenting on the case of a sergeant tried by court-martial, remarks: Had the court not been dissolved before the record in the foregoing case of Sergeant Polk was received, it would have been reconvened for reconsideration of its sentence. The accused was convicted of both offences with which he was charged, drunkenness on duty, and conduct prejudicial, etc. The sentence contains two provisions—reduction to the grade of private, and forfeiture of pay, the first of which only could have been legally awarded as a punishment for the offence first charged. The attention of the court is directed to the remarks of the Judge-Advocate-General in his letter to the acting Judge-Advocate of this department, published in General Orders No. 9, current series, from these headquarters, viz.: That while "reduction to the ranks may be accepted as a legal punishment under the article in question (the forty-fifth), some punishment of this nature (confinement, etc.), in addition to the reduction, would render the sentence more strictly conformable to the requirements of the article." Reduction in such cases, in fact, should be adopted as a punishment in order only that a punishment more strictly and positively corporeal may properly be inflicted.

THE ST. LOUIS BOARD.

THE St. Louis *Republican* publishes the following in regard to the experiments on small arms before the board at St. Louis. We expect soon to be able to publish some official information in regard to the operations of the board:

The tests are about half completed. They are made on the river bank, within the arsenal grounds. A rigid target of iron eight feet square is so placed that if the bullets miss they will drop harmless in a bend of the river below. The firing is at a point up the river 100 yards distant from the target. In the centre of the target is a white bull's-eye. A man is safely garrisoned in a rifle-pit near by, whose duty it is to keep a record of the shots fired at the target, which is done by a scale and compass; then he wipes out the bullet holes with a paint brush. The measurement is facilitated by a vertical and horizontal line centering on the bull's-eye. The tests already made had reference to accuracy and rapidity of fire; and hereafter the tests will be made for "endurance" of the piece.

Some fifteen or twenty breech-loaders have been sent forward by the different owners and patentees, who, according to General Sherman's instructions, are precluded from being heard in person or by attorney, and must trust to the merits of their samples; but they are allowed "to send along with their samples any printed or manuscript descriptions to facilitate the manipulation of the parts."

In the tests previously made, having reference to rapidity and accuracy of aim, as stated, a man is detailed to take the distance of each shot hole from the centre of the target, and make a record of it under the head of each piece experimented upon, after which is summed up the vertical and horizontal distance respectively, and then is taken the difference between the two, and that gives the centre of impact of all the shots. Then each shot-hole is referred to this centre of impact as a new centre of co-ordination, which gives the mean deviation and determines the accuracy sought for.

Common sportsmen usually make an average of the shots from the centre, but this is "too wide of the mark" to satisfy the problem.

About 500 rounds have been fired to test the quality of endurance. Hereafter the experiments will be made on alternate days, as among the tests to be made is one requiring exposure of the piece after firing.

On our visit to the arsenal yesterday, the experiments were postponed on account of the non-arrival of the

proper ammunition. The board have received samples of knapsacks and cartridge boxes, which will be examined when they get through with the arms. In the first report, which, if possible, is required to be rendered by the 1st of May, the board are to designate "the six best muskets for infantry, carbines and pistols for cavalry and artillery, and six sets of accoutrements, knapsacks, and haversacks, in the order of merit, and the War Department will purchase the same at a price fixed by the owner and approved by the board. In making selections the board are required to take into consideration all the elements of the problem, viz.: Simplicity of construction, uniformity of calibre, character of ammunition, interchangeability of parts, and the condition of the present supply on hand in the various arsenals."

THE NAVY.

The Editor invites for this Department of the JOURNAL all facts of interest to the Navy, especially such as relate to the movements of officers or vessels.

VARIOUS NAVAL MATTERS.

THE U. S. ship *Frolic* finished coaling at the Norfolk Navy-yard April 8.

LIEUTENANT H. C. Cochrane, U. S. M. C., of the *Jamestown*, has received an extension of his sick leave, and remains in California.

APRIL 8 being the King of Denmark's birthday, the Danish man-of-war *Thor*, at the Norfolk Navy-yard, celebrated the day by firing twenty-seven guns, and the U. S. receiving ship twenty-one guns.

THE steam iron-clad *Miantonomoh* has been ordered to proceed to Norfolk from Boston preparatory to sailing to the West Indies, whither the iron-clad *Terror* has already sailed conveyed by the *Mercury*.

A DESPATCH received at the Navy Department from Havana says that the Prussian school-ship *Niobe*, having on board a large number of midshipmen, will shortly arrive at that port, and will immediately thereafter leave for Annapolis, Md.

SURGEON George W. Woods, U. S. N., sailed in the steamer *Idaho* from San Francisco April 4, to join the sloop-of-war *Jamestown* at Honolulu. The *Jamestown* was under orders to sail May 1 for the Caroline Islands, to attend to business neglected during her cruise in that region last year.

REAR Admiral Arthur Farquhar, commanding the British squadron in the Pacific, and whose flag-ship, the *Zealous*, is now at San Francisco, visited the Mare Island Navy-yard officially on the 4th of April. A salute was fired, and the marine guard paraded under command of Lieutenants A. B. Young and W. B. Murray.

THE flag-ship *Colorado* put to sea from New York finally on Saturday, after taking on board an improved gun-carriage. She will go direct to the Cape of Good Hope under sail. Letters for those on board should be addressed to the care of the United States Consul at Yokohama, Japan, via San Francisco.

THE steamer *America* arrived at San Francisco April 13, from Hong Kong March 12, and Yokohama March 23, bringing as passengers for New York: Surgeon James Suddards, United States Navy; J. J. Yates, United States Navy, in charge of forty-nine sailors and marines, the survivors of the United States steamer *Oneida*.

THE United States flag-ship *Delaware* arrived at Yokohama on the 21st of March. The Naval Court of Inquiry convened on the *Oneida* affair had been dissolved. The body of Ensign Brown, of the *Oneida*, was found on the 23d. Divers who have been down in the *Oneida* report that the whole of her stern is cut away. Several small articles had been brought up.

THE Senate Naval Committee has received from Secretary Robeson a communication strongly recommending that a bill be reported giving twelve months' pay to the families or heirs of the officers and crew of the *Oneida*, who were drowned at the time of the collision of that vessel with the *Bombay*. The Committee favor such an appropriation, and will prepare a bill for the purpose.

THE Secretary of the Navy has detailed the United States steamer *Dispatch* to proceed to the fisheries at Prince Edward Island, to notify American fishermen that they are not permitted within three miles of the shore unless they have a license. The order is not only to notify the fishermen, but also to prevent injustice being done them. The *Dispatch* will sail from Norfolk on this duty immediately.

COMMANDER Irwin, of the *Yantic*, reports to the Navy Department from Key West, April 3, that John Gibney, ordinary seaman of that vessel, was killed on shore on the night of the 2d instant. Also, that Edward Kelly and Richard Keegan, of the crew, were wounded. It seems that a few of the men had been given an evening of liberty, and Kelly and Shaw, another of the crew, became engaged in a fight. Gibney and Keegan attempted to separate them, when Shaw drew a razor with which he killed Gibney and wounded Kelly and Keegan. Shaw was arrested by the civil authorities, by whom he is held for trial.

THE Kittery Navy yard is, like all the Navy-yards of the country, not very busy at present, most of the workmen having been discharged, and what vessels are being fitted for sea are not waited for by the Government. The *California* is lying at the wharf, and will be fitted out to carry sail besides steam power. The *Plymouth*, the vessel which did escort duty to the Peabody funeral fleet, is also to receive a full ship rig. The *Wyoming*, which was built in 1859, and has been stationed in the China Sea for a number of years, is being ship-rigged. The *Wyoming* has been in constant service since 1859, and has fought in several battles in the Pacific Ocean with the Chinese. When she arrived at the yard she was nearly unfit for further use, but she was taken into the section dock and almost entirely rebuilt, and now floats a new ship.

A CIRCULAR has been issued from the Lighthouse Board to officers in the lighthouse service. It provides that hereafter each vessel must be supplied with a suitable bell for giving warning to approaching vessels in foggy or thick weather, in addition to a fog horn to be blown at short intervals during fogs and thick weather, and steamers, when there is no steam for sounding the steam whistle as required by law. All vessels in the lighthouse service are required to conform strictly to the laws of Congress in regard to the rule of the board for passing vessels and carrying lights while under way and at anchor. Masters and others neglecting their duties in this regard will subject themselves to all the penalties of the law and to dismissal from employment in the lighthouse service.

How much the *Colorado* has gained in speed since she has been fitted with extra boiler power, is shown by the following letter. It is expected that she will make ten knots when she is lighter: "The boilers give all the steam which the cylinders can use—having sometimes to open the furnace doors. The vessel did not before make more than seven knots. I heard, indeed, that she was a six-and-a-half knot vessel under favorable circumstances. She is now deeper than she has ever been; full of coal, full of provisions, with two more guns and two more boilers; so the gain in speed is very great. We made thirty-two knots in four hours, measured by patent log—equal to eight knots."

FROM the Navy-yard, Norfolk, Virginia, we receive the following journal: April 1—There were 121 men discharged from this yard to-day, in the construction department, mostly shipwrights and laborers, also 17 men from the ordnance department. The Danish man-of-war *Thor*, from St. Thomas, arrived in the harbor to-day. She is a screw steamer of about 800 tons, carries 8 small guns, about the size of a 32-pounder. She experienced very bad weather, having lost some of her head gear, which will detain her here about ten days, then go to Washington, and return here again. April 5—In pursuance of an order received from the Navy Department there were 22 men discharged from the Bureau of Steam Engineering. The commander of the Danish man-of-war visited the yard to-day. April 6—The U. S. steam tug *Triana*, Master Wm. T. Buck commanding, arrived at this yard at 8:30 A. M., with freight; from here she will go to the Boston Navy-yard, after having been docked. The U. S. steamer *Constellation* came out of dry dock, and U. S. tug *Triana* was docked.

A NAVAL GENERAL COURT-MARTIAL.

THE Secretary of the Navy has issued in general orders the following court-martial proceedings, etc.:

First. At a naval General Court-martial held on board the U. S. steamship *Portsmouth*, in the Bay of Rio Janeiro, January 13, 1870, by order of Rear-Admiral Joseph Lanman, U. S. Navy, commanding South Atlantic fleet, of which court Captain Stephen D. Trenchard, U. S. Navy, was president, was arraigned and tried Joseph King, ordinary seaman U. S. Navy, on the following charges and specifications:

Charge first. Violation of article 7, section 4, articles for the better government of the Navy.

Specification first. In this, that the said Joseph King, ordinary seaman, and serving as such on board the U. S. ship *Portsmouth*, third rate, on or about the 7th day of May, 1869, at anchor in the bay of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, being ordered by his superior officer, Lieutenant John Schouler, who at the time was officer of the deck of said ship, to go aft and take the hoops out of the cabin wind-sail, did use disrespectful language to the said Lieutenant John Schouler, saying, "I'm not going to take seven days on the black list from a dirty drunken — like Mr. Robertson, the executive officer of the vessel," or words to that effect; and when being placed under the charge of a sentry by the master-at-arms the said Joseph King, ordinary seaman, did say, "There is not an officer on the ship who is not a — beach-comber," or words to that effect.

Specification second. In this, that the said Joseph King, ordinary seaman, and serving as such on board the U. S. ship *Portsmouth*, third rate, on or about the 8th day of May, 1869, said vessel being then at anchor in the bay of Rio de Janeiro, did say to his commanding officer, Commander A. A. Semmes, in the presence of the officers and crew of said vessel, who were assembled on the quarter-deck to hear the sentence of a summary court-martial in his case, "Hell will not be full until you and old Robertson get there;" and a few minutes afterwards, in presence of Lieutenant-Commanders J. C. Robertson and H. H. Gorringer, did use the following language to his commanding officer, Commander A. A. Semmes, "You old —." And a short time after the foregoing occurrence, while his commanding officer, Commander A. A. Semmes, was passing the launch in which Joseph King, ordinary seaman, was confined, he, Joseph King, ordinary seaman, did hail Commander A. A. Semmes with the words, "You old —."

Charge two. Violation of article 7, section 10, articles for the better government of the Navy.

Specification. In this, that the said Joseph King, ordinary seaman, and serving as such on board the United States steamship *Portsmouth*, third rate, on or about the 7th day of December, 1869, said vessel being then at anchor in the Bay of Rio de Janeiro, did, in company with others, attempt to desert in the dingy of the United States ship *Portsmouth*, and did not desist therefrom until brought to by a shot from a carbine striking one of the oars of the boat.

Charge third. Violation of article 3 section 2, articles for the better government of the Navy.

Specification. In this, that the said Joseph King, ordinary seaman, and serving as such on board the United States steamship *Portsmouth*, third rate, on or about the 7th day of December, 1869, said vessel being then at anchor in the Bay of Rio de Janeiro, did, when arrested in the act of desertion from said vessel, brandish a boat-hook at and otherwise threaten Lieutenant J. E. Craig and Ensign C. P. Shaw, his superior officers,

who made the arrest, challenging Lieutenant J. E. Craig to personal combat.

To the first specification of the first charge the accused pleaded, in bar of trial, as follows:

The accused pleads in bar of trial to the first specification of the first charge that immediately after the date of said specification, viz., 7th of May, 1869, he was tried by a summary court-martial and sentenced to confinement in double irons, on bread and water for thirty days, loss of three months' pay, and extra police duties for three months, and that this sentence having been carried into effect he was fully restored to duty, nor was he informed that charges were pending against him; and he therefore prays the court to dismiss this specification to the charge as against the spirit and letter of naval regulations, article 32, section 1.

The court sustained this plea, and dismissed the said specification. They did this upon evidence produced in secret session when the court was closed for deliberation, and in the absence of the accused. That evidence should have been produced only in open court, by the accused, as part of his case and in support of his plea. Thus, while the conclusion arrived at upon the proof was correct and is approved by the Secretary of the Navy, the mode of introducing that proof was wholly irregular and is disapproved.

To the second specification of the first charge the accused pleaded in bar as follows:

As to the second specification of the first charge, the accused pleads that he was tried by a summary court-martial on the 7th of May, 1869, received a certain sentence, which he believes to have been approved in due form, and that, after the finding and sentence of the court were published, he was punished in addition to the sentence of the court as follows:

On the morning of the 8th of May he was confined in the launch of the *Portsmouth*, his feet ironed to a ring-bolt, his hands in irons, exposed to the burning rays of the sun, and was forced to remain in this position without food or drink until towards evening, when he was taken from the launch to the berth-deck of the ship, and there gagged and confined in a sweat-box of such dimensions that it was impossible to sit down in it. In addition to the ill ventilation of the place, which he was not allowed to leave, a bucket was placed in the sweat-box for purposes of nature that was emptied but once in the twenty-four hours. His health was affected to such an extent that it was thought expedient he should be put under medical treatment, and he was so treated, still remaining in confinement; and the sentence having been carried out, he was fully restored to duty, nor was he informed that charges were pending against him; and he therefore prays the court to dismiss second specification to the first charge, as against the spirit and letter of naval regulations, article 32, section 1.

The court overruled this plea, and thereupon the accused pleaded not guilty to said specification, and not guilty to charge first.

To the specification of the second charge the accused pleaded in bar as follows: To the specification of the second charge the accused pleads in bar of trial that article 10, of the act of July 17, 1862, for the better government of the Navy, empowers commanding officers of vessels to inflict a certain kind and degree of punishment upon officers and others under their command. This power having been exercised to the full extent of the law by Commander A. A. Semmes, U. S. Navy, and in addition to this authorized punishment torture of an illegal kind having been inflicted upon the accused immediately after the date of the offence charged in the specification, as follows: On the 7th of December he was confined in double irons on the berth-deck of the *Portsmouth*, and on the same evening was made to stand by a reel on the deck, and his hands, being ironed behind him, were attached to an eye-bolt above, and kept up for sixty hours or thereabouts, during about twelve hours of which he was gagged. He was so confined for ten days, with the exception of two periods of twenty-four hours each; and claims, therefore, to have fully expiated any offence he may have been chargeable with at that time. This plea was overruled.

The accused then pleaded not guilty to said specification and to the second charge.

To the specification of the third charge the accused pleaded in bar as follows: To the specification of the third charge the accused pleads in bar of trial that article 10 of the act of July 17, 1862, for the better government of the Navy, empowers commanding officers of vessels to inflict a certain kind and degree of punishment upon officers and others under their command.

This power having been exercised to the full extent of the law by Commander A. A. Semmes, U. S. Navy, and, in addition to this authorized punishment, torture of an illegal kind having been inflicted upon the accused immediately after the date of the offence charged in the specification, as follows: On the 7th of December, 1869, he was confined in double irons on the berth-deck of the *Portsmouth*, and on the same evening was made to stand by a reel on the deck, and his hands, being ironed behind him, were attached to an eye-bolt above, and kept up for sixty hours or thereabouts, during about twelve hours of which he was gagged. He was so confined for ten days, with the exception of two periods of twenty-four hours each; and claims therefore to have fully expiated any offence he may have been chargeable with at that time. This plea was overruled by the court. The accused thereupon pleaded not guilty to said specification, and not guilty to the third charge.

Finding. The court proceeded to consider of its findings upon the charges and specifications before it, and after full and mature consideration of all the evidence, find in the case of Joseph King, ordinary seaman United States Navy, as follows: The second specification of the first charge proved, and the court do adjudge him guilty of the first charge in a less degree than charged; that is, guilty of so much as is contained in the following words: "or shall treat with contempt his superior officer, or shall be disrespectful to him in language or deportment whilst in the exercise of his office." The specification of second charge proved in part,

that is, of all the specification except the words, "and did not desist therefrom until brought to by a shot from a carbine striking one of the oars of the boat," and the court do adjudge the accused guilty of the second charge. The specification of the third charge proved, and the court do adjudge the accused guilty of the third charge.

Sentence. And the court do, therefore, sentence the said Joseph King, ordinary seaman United States Navy, to be confined in double irons till an opportunity offers of sending him to the United States in a United States vessel, when he shall be sent; and during the passage home he shall be confined in double irons, and on his arrival in the United States he shall be confined in such prison or penitentiary as the Hon. Secretary of the Navy shall designate for five years at hard labor, the time of confinement in the prison or penitentiary to count from the date of the sentence; to forfeit all the pay which may become due him, amounting to \$925 09, he being now in debt to the Government to the amount of \$34 91, with the exception of \$25, to be paid to him on his discharge from confinement, and at the expiration of his term of sentence to be dishonorably discharged the naval service of the United States.

Second. It is apparent from the record of proceedings in this case that Joseph King, the accused, had before this trial been severely punished for the offences set forth in these charges and specifications. The circumstance attending his confinement show that more was done than merely holding him in custody to await the action of a general court-martial. Whatever was extra to legal confinement was punishment, and though sufferings were inflicted which no sentence could lawfully impose, and which were as illegal and cruel as they were unnecessary to his safe keeping, the fact that the punishment was illegal and cruel does not deprive him of his right to plead that punishment as expiation of his offence.

The Secretary will not here comment upon the nature of the punishment as set forth in the pleas of the accused. This is under investigation, and will be dealt with hereafter as circumstances may require. The finding and sentence in this case are disapproved and set aside for the reason that the accused had been already punished.

Ordinary seaman Joseph King will, on receipt of this order, be discharged from confinement and restored to duty. GEORGE M. ROBESON, Secretary of the Navy.

NAVY GAZETTE.

REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE.

ORDERED.

APRIL 6.—Captain Wm. E. Le Roy, to duty at the Navy-yard New York.

First Assistant Engineer O. H. Luckey, to examination for promotion.

Second Assistant Engineer R. W. Milligan, to duty at League Island, Pa.

APRIL 9.—Master James H. Dayton and Charles H. Judd, to examination for promotion.

Paymaster S. T. Browne, to duty as naval storekeeper at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

Passed Assistant Surgeon George F. Winslow, to duty at the Navy-yard, Boston.

APRIL 11.—Captain George B. Balch, to navigation duty at the Navy-yard, Washington, D. C.

Commander John Watters, to duty as assistant to the executive officer in Department of Yards and Docks, New York Navy-yard.

Lieutenant-Commander Charles McGregor, to signal duty at Washington.

Lieutenant Francis M. Gove, to duty at the Navy-yard, Boston.

Assistant Paymaster E. K. Lewis to the *Saugus*.

APRIL 12.—Assistant Surgeon John W. Ross, to the *Tallapoosa*.

Assistant Surgeon Thomas C. Huyt, to duty at the Naval Academy.

DETACHED.

APRIL 6.—Commodore O. S. Gilson, from command of the Naval Station, League Island, Pa., on the 30th inst., and placed on waiting orders.

Commodore James M. Fralley, from duty in connection with the shipment of coal for the Navy at Philadelphia, and ordered to command the Naval Station, League Island, Pa., on the 30th inst.

Commodore J. H. Strong, from the Navy-yard, New York, and placed on waiting orders.

Commander Thomas Patterson, from the Navy-yard, Norfolk, on the 30th inst., and placed on waiting orders.

Commander J. N. Miller, from the Navy-yard, New York, and ordered to duty as chief of staff of the South Squadron, Pacific Fleet.

Ensign P. T. Cunningham, from the Pacific Fleet, and granted sick leave.

Ensign E. D. Tausig, from the *Resaca*, and placed on waiting orders.

APRIL 9.—Lieutenant-Commander F. O. Davenport, from the *Onward*, and ordered home.

Passed Assistant Surgeon James M. Flint, from the *Franklin* with permission to return home.

Assistant Surgeon Wm. S. Bowen, from the Navy-yard, Boston, and ordered to the Naval Hospital, Chelsea, Mass.

APRIL 11.—Captain H. E. Davenport, from navigation duty at the Navy-yard, Washington, and placed on waiting orders.

Captain A. C. Rhind, from the Navy-yard, New York, and placed on waiting orders.

Master Joseph E. Jones, from the Navy-yard, Boston, and ordered to the *Palos*.

Assistant Paymaster Geo. W. Long, from the *Saugus*, and ordered home.

First Assistant Engineer E. J. Whitaker, from the *Asiatic Fleet*, and placed on waiting orders.

APRIL 12.—Assistant Surgeon B. S. Mackie, from the Naval Hospital, New York, and ordered to the *Franklin*.

Assistant Surgeon Lewis S. Pilcher, from the *Tallapoosa*, and ordered to the Naval Hospital, New York.

Boatswain Philip J. Miller, from the Navy-yard, Norfolk, and ordered to the *Savannah*.

LIST OF DEATHS

In the Navy of the United States, which have been reported to the Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery for the week ending April 9, 1870:

Robert Woodworth, surgeon, March 17, at Paris, France;

David N. Bell, ensign, March 23, at Evansville, Indiana.

CHANGES OF STATIONS.

The following is a list of the changes of stations of troops reported to the War Department since last report:

Company G, Eighth Cavalry, from Camp Bowie, Arizona Ter., to Fort Selden, N. M., March 23. Arrived at Fort Selden.

Companies D, F, and I, Seventh Infantry, from Fort Fred Steele, W. T., to Fort Buford, D. T., April 2. Ordered.

No change reported in headquarters or companies of artillery since April 5.

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REFERENCES:

General Sherman, U. S. A., and lady, Washington, D. C.
Major-General George G. Meade, U. S. A., Philadelphia.
Brigadier-General Lawrence P. Graham, U. S. A., and lady, Austin, Texas.
Brigadier-General Innis N. Palmer, U. S. A., and lady, Omaha, Nebraska.
Vice-Admiral David Porter, U. S. N., Washington, D. C.
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The annual examination of the Artillery School at Fort Monroe commenced on the 1st and will continue until the 20th inst. The subjects which have been studied during the past year, and those in which the lieutenants who have been under instruction are now being examined, are military and constitutional law, military history, engineering, ordnance and gunnery, and the service of all kinds of artillery. The examination is very thorough, both at the blackboard and by questions, each individual officer being under examination about three hours.

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LOPEZ AND PARAGUAY.

Can it be that the oft-extinguished lamp of life in LOPEZ is at length put out, and that the Paraguayan struggle, whose utter ending has been announced on Brazilian authority a dozen times these last five years, is over at last? We shall pardon any reader for incredulity; and, nevertheless, there is a particularity in the circumstances which convinces us the news is true. The Dictator seems to have fallen at last by the spear of a Brazilian lancer, and with him, of course, falls Paraguay.

The devotion of the Paraguayan people to LOPEZ is without parallel in modern history, certainly, amongst civilized and semi-civilized nations. For once, and only once in latter years, we find an instance of a people dying in the very "last ditch." There was a personal devotion, an enthusiasm of valor, a frenzy of self-sacrifice in the Paraguayan people's support of the cause of LOPEZ, which is marvellous to contemplate. But such utter and entire devotion—typified in the last act of LOPEZ himself, who refused to accept life at the price of capture and conquest—is not, in our days, a proof of the highest civilization or clearest perception. War has grown to be a science; and when it is clearly demonstrated to one of two nations, or one of two parties, that it has been overmastered or hopelessly beaten, the true triumph is to obtain the best available terms of surrender. Such, however, was not the course of LOPEZ. Succeeding his father as President of Paraguay in 1862, he became involved at once with Uruguay, the Argentine Republic, and Brazil, though it was not until the spring of 1865 that the triple alliance was effected. During the last five years, LOPEZ has manifested prodigious energy, and plucky little Paraguay has shown a constancy and heroic patriotism which even her enemies must wonderingly admire. Brazilian stories that this devotion was inspired by fear of the despot are not to be credited. Ignorance, superstition, a blind, Mahometan devotion to a leader and a flag, may have been kneaded together with hatred and fear of the allies; but no slaves scourged into battle ever performed the deeds of the Paraguayans. They were faithful, too, when despair would have been excusable, and when surrender would have been expedient. Compare the flight of President DAVIS from his capital, Richmond, with a bodyguard many hundred strong, who dropped away by twos and tens and companies till the half dozen actors in the Irwinsville travesty were alone left, with the serried ranks that pressed round LOPEZ in his retreat from his capital, Asuncion—men, women, and children sharing his exile, the very women clothing and feeding the remnants of the army, and often fighting in the ranks. The trials, the endurance, and the valor of the Paraguayan men and Paraguayan women are probably unequalled in modern history; and in so speaking, we do not reflect on the allies, who accomplished the task they set out for, namely, that of crushing out this brave people.

While, however, we confess to a feeling of admiration for the unexampled constancy of these

people, it is probable that, in the first place, it was a "zeal without knowledge," or mistaken devotion; and secondly, that the present upshot of the war is best for the world's interests. LOPEZ has handed the country to its conqueror, as he promised, a "heap of ruins." It is one broad scene of desolation, and for years must so remain. Had he paused in time, surrendered his armies while they were yet strong, and his cities while they were yet undestroyed, recuperation would have been easy. Five years have passed since the end of our civil strife. The five armies then surrendered by the Confederacy have gone back to the cultivation of the soil and to undertaking great public enterprises. The South is already rich and powerful; sixty new railroads are now in course of construction to help move her enormous crops. Paraguay is a desert, and almost depopulated. She will remain an example of obstinate endurance when resistance was hopeless.

The funeral obsequies of General THOMAS at Troy, on the 8th of April, were the worthy tribute of his comrades and his countrymen to a great and lamented soldier. The cortege which had brought the hero's body across the continent, now surrounded by a vast concourse of sorrowing citizens; the half-masted flags and festoons of crape which everywhere shrouded public and private buildings in the habiliments of grief; the hush in the hum of business; the grouping of men here and there to tell in subdued tone, and with respectful gesture, some story of the rare virtues of the steadfast soldier; the throngs which filled the city on the day of the funeral, decorous, quiet, and gathered for hundreds of miles from many States, with a sincere sorrow, all told how nearly the death of THOMAS had affected his countrymen, and how dearly he was prized by them.

The gathering of his old brother officers and comrades in the Union Army was especially significant and grateful in its homage. The pall-bearers were Generals MEADE, ROSECRANS, SCHOFIELD, HOOKER, GRANGER, NEWTON, HAZEN, and MACKAY; and in addition there were present President GRANT, with Secretaries BELKNAP, ROBESON, COX, and CRESWELL; General SHERMAN, Lieutenant-General SHERIDAN, and Major-General MEADE, with their staffs; General PITCHER, and officers and gentlemen from the Military Academy; Generals SCHOFIELD, LOGAN, SLOCUM, HUNT, FORSYTH, BANKS, FOSTER, CARR, SACKET, ROBERTS, BARNUM, N. S. ANDERSON, FULLERTON, PORTER, DENT, VAN VLIET, and very many other distinguished officers whom we do not at this moment recall, and whom, indeed, it would be a long task to enumerate, so great was the gathering to do honor to General THOMAS. The escort from the Engineers, the Artillery and Infantry, together with the militia parade, the large number of distinguished civilians, including many Congressmen, the Governor of New York and his staff, the Legislature and Judiciary of New York, together with thousands of delegates from the Society of the Army of the Cumberland and from many other societies, military and civilian, added to the impressiveness of the funeral procession. But more eloquent yet was the body of the hero, as it lay in state in the heavily-draped church, with his plain and modest service sword on his breast and a beautiful flag enfolding the bier, which lay in a fair and fragrant bed, made by many hands, of lilies, ivy, laurel, evergreen, immortelles, and roses. Well did General WOODFORD say, in his funeral oration, that the tolling bells, the muffled drums, the roar of cannon, and the volleyed musketry over the hero's grave could not combine to form honors so impressive as the universal grief. "He was a soldier," said the orator, "without brutality. He was a gentleman, without effeminacy. He was a scholar, without pedantry. He was a patriot, without a stain of defeat or a spot of dishonor."

While the diplomatists and legislators at Bogota and Washington are still unable to agree on an acceptable ship-canal treaty, Commander SELF-RIDGE is, we learn, actively pushing his exploring party across the Cordillera. The news we have of this officer's progress is, indeed, most cheering. To our Navy seems to have fallen the lot of pre-

paring the way for this stupendous interoceanic enterprise. Six years ago, a route from the mouth of the Bayano river to the Gulf of San Blas was carefully surveyed and mapped, and a report, with a profile, made thereon, and put in the Navy Department records, by Rear-Admiral C. H. DAVIS. About a year ago, Commander SELFRIDGE made a favorable report on the character of the harbors which would probably serve as exits and entrances for the canal, and asked the privilege of conducting a surveying party, should one be formed, for isthmian exploration. For this service the *Nipsic* was some time since set apart, and an expedition organized as the United States Darien Survey, under Commander SELFRIDGE. The first fruits of this expedition will soon be before us.

THE mild censure visited upon Captain EYRE of the *Bombay* by the Court of Inquiry at Yokohama, and its sentence to suspension for six months, are likely to be the smallest part of his punishment. The British colony in Japan is a lesser Britain, with all the British peculiarities and prejudices intensified, and the disposition shown there to make common cause with EYRE was not unexpected. In England, however, the matter is looked upon in a different light, and the conduct of the *Bombay* is condemned there almost as severely as it has been here. No true British tar has any defence to offer for such heartless or careless abandonment of a sinking vessel. Our own indignation is therefore understood and sympathized with, and we doubt whether EYRE will again find himself in command of an ocean steamer.

"Having," says the *Broad Arrow* in its last number, "having already, in common with the whole English press, expressed a strong feeling on the subject ourselves, we are not surprised to learn that the circumstances, so far as reported, of the collision between the *Oneida* and *Bombay* off Yokohama have been referred to in the Senate of the United States, and that a feeling of indignation has been excited throughout the country against the alleged conduct of Captain EYRE. It was but natural that this should have been the case, and therefore it is with the greater pleasure we remark the dispassionate and judicious tone of the Senate. It appears that Senator MORTON (Republican), of Indiana, offered a resolution requesting the Naval Committee to report to the Senate a series of joint resolutions expressing the deep sorrow of the nation for the loss of the officers and men on board the U. S. war-ship *Oneida*, testifying to the national admiration for their gallant conduct, and expressing the national abhorrence at the inhuman and brutal conduct of the commander of the *Bombay*." Hereupon, 'Senator CONKLING (Republican), of New York, said he thought the resolution prejudged the case, and he suggested a modification, so as to leave it discretionary with the Committee to make such a report if the facts warranted it.' The modification was accepted, and the resolution was finally laid aside with a view to securing further information on the subject. This it should be the business of all concerned, in England as well as in America, to secure by whatever means may be available."

CRITICISM continues to be made, we observe, upon the late conduct of our naval officers in Gulf waters, in informing the Haytian authorities that no interference would be permitted in Dominican affairs, with a view to control the action of the Dominican Republic on the annexation treaty then pending. It seems to us that this criticism is based on ignorance of our obligations.

By article 4 of the RAYMOND-GAUTIER protocol, which was signed November 29, 1869, by the plenipotentiaries of the two governments, it is expressly declared that "the people of the Dominican Republic shall, in the shortest possible time, express in a manner conformable to their laws their will concerning the cession herein provided for; and the United States shall, until such expression shall be had, protect the Dominican Republic against foreign interposition, in order that the national expression may be free."

From this latter clause it is evident, therefore, that it was not only our right but our duty to protect the Dominicans from external interference,

Now, when we come to look at the actual condition of affairs, we shall see cause enough for our governmental action (for, as to the Navy, it is enough in any case to say [that it obeyed orders] as regards Hayti. The treaty for the incorporation of the Dominican Republic into our own was signed, as we have seen, towards the end of November. At that time SALNAVE was President of the Haytian Republic, and, though pressed by his enemies, was the accredited authority. SALNAVE was friendly to the BAEZ annexation policy; but within three weeks, that is to say, towards the middle of December, he was deposed and shot, and SAGET, his rival, had control of Hayti. The latter had been distinctly committed to anti-annexation; and, accordingly, there was good reason to suppose that interference against BAEZ would be attempted. Besides, SAGET's leading generals were discussing the propriety of aiding CABRAL, who, with a small party of fugitives on the western and southern borders of San Domingo, was striving to make head against BAEZ, and was urging the Haytian revolutionists to aid him. Flushed with success, these latter were capable of doing so; and delay to give fair warning might have put us in the unpleasant predicament of being rashly insulted by a power so trivial as Hayti, through the sheer insolence of local triumph. The Government acted promptly and properly, carrying out a treaty stipulation which had been wisely made for this very emergency, and the result was a peaceful election in San Domingo, undisturbed by fear or favor of Hayti.

NOTHING has been done in the way of Army legislation in Congress during the past week. The Senate Military Committee were without a quorum at their regular meeting on Monday, when it was intended to take up the Army Reduction Bill. The House Committee have agreed to report a bill to sell unimportant military reservations at Fort Kearny, Iowa, Fort Wayne, Arkansas, and Rush Valley, Utah Territory. They have also decided adversely upon the memorials of the Legislatures of several territories asking for authority to raise territorial volunteers to suppress Indian hostilities. The Committee think such volunteers would provoke more hostilities than they would suppress, besides involving the Government in great expense.

THE *Monarch* has returned to England, and her officers are, the English papers tell us, most enthusiastic in their report of the civilities offered to them by our officials during their stay in this country, and also by the different communities visited by them while here. The attention of the American naval authorities was, we are told, especially directed to the arrangements for fighting the guns, more particularly the Cunningham shot lifts and carriages, which were fitted in the after turret just before the *Monarch* left England.

SOME of the British naval officers have fallen into a state of intense disgust at the appropriation of naval titles by all the various species of web feet with which England swarms. The captains are especially indignant at being confounded with the vulgar horde of pea jackets, and are seriously talking of holding a meeting at Willis's Rooms in London, to consider the question of asking that this obnoxious designation be abolished.

AN expedition is to proceed from Canada, via Fort William, against the insurgents of the Red River Settlement. A force of about 300 regulars will be supplemented by a sufficient number of the Canadian reserve. The home Government have obtained some valuable information regarding the country which has to be traversed from officials of the Hudson's Bay Company now in England.

THE House Committee on Naval Affairs are making some progress with the bill submitted by the Department for the reorganization of the Navy. An amendment has been agreed to providing that no staff officer shall be considered a subordinate to an executive officer when the grade of the latter is of lower rank than that held by the staff officer.

WE have received a copy of a circular letter containing an answer to some of the statements made in behalf of Fitz John Porter. The following is a copy:

NEW YORK, February 17, 1870.

In the New York morning papers of the 15th instant, is a letter from Washington on the subject of the Fitz John Porter case, containing a criticism of General McClellan's, questioning the course taken by General McDowell in the battle of the 29th of August, 1862. This paper forms part of a pamphlet printed last June by General Porter for private circulation, but not made public till now. General McClellan says:

First. That "up to about the hour of noon on that day, [the 29th.] General McDowell was with, or near, General Porter, and, as the senior officer, was vested with the command. He had under his control two divisions of his own corps, those of King and Ricketts. About noon he separated himself from Porter, and with his two divisions marched off to join Pope, by a road leading to the right and rear of Porter's position."

"It appears clear that the only opportunity of attacking with good chances of success and decisive results, was in the forenoon and with all the combined forces of McDowell and Porter." "It is clear that up to the hour of noon the responsibility for any failure to attack rested with McDowell, not with Porter."

General McClellan seems to have been ignorant of the fact that up to the time of McDowell's separation of his command from Porter, the opposing forces had not come within range of each other. The separation took place before conflict was possible. There can be no question, therefore, of responsibility, on either general, for not making an attack before noon. Early in the forenoon, when McClellan says "the only opportunity of attacking with good chances of success," the approaching forces were miles apart.

Second. That "Porter's responsibility commences, therefore, about noon." In this he is undoubtedly correct.

Third. That "the right of our Army [that part to which McDowell marched] was abundantly able to take care of itself, and was not hard pressed at the time in question!"

Let us see what, "at the time in question," were General McClellan's opinions as to critical position of these troops. He was then at Alexandria with orders to send forward reinforcements.

He says:

"August 29th, 10:30 A. M. I do not think Franklin is in a condition to accomplish much if he meets with strong resistance. I should not have moved him but for your [Halleck's] pressing orders of last night."

"August 29th, 12 M. Franklin has only between 10,000 and 11,000 ready for duty. How far do you [Halleck] wish this force to advance?"

"August 29th, 1 P. M. Shall I do as seems best to me with all the troops in this vicinity, including Franklin, who, I really think, ought not, under the present circumstances, to proceed beyond Anandale?"

"August 29th, 2:45 P. M. I am clear that one of two courses should be adopted: first, to concentrate all our available forces to open communication with Pope; second, to leave Pope to get out of his scrape, and at once use all our means to make the capital perfectly safe."

An examination of all the despatches sent to and from General McClellan at that time—and they have been published and are accessible to all—shows conclusively that he then, though ordered to do so repeatedly, and in the most peremptory manner, avoided sending any reinforcements to General Pope; not that he did not think them needed, but that he thought that Pope was in such desperate straits, that he (McClellan) made officially an alternative proposition to the President to abandon his army to its fate!

The quality of McDowell's judgment, in going to reinforce Pope, may be questioned; but in view of his declaration "at the time in question," is General McClellan the proper person to now condemn it?

General Porter also claims that McDowell should not have gone to the main action, but have remained with him; maintaining moreover—and against the opinions of McClellan, who says Porter's responsibility began about noon—that he continued subject to the control of McDowell's orders, even after the latter, with his whole force, had left him. But some hours after McDowell had gone, and was about joining, or had joined, Pope, Porter writes as follows:

"Generals McDowell and King:

"I found it impossible to communicate by crossing the roads to Groveton. The enemy are in strong force on this road; and, as they appear to have driven our forces back, the firing of the enemy having advanced, and ours retired, I have determined to withdraw to Manassas. I have attempted to communicate with McDowell and Sigel, but my messengers have run into the enemy. They have gathered artillery, and cavalry, and infantry, and the advancing masses of dust show the enemy coming in force. I am now going to the head of the column to see what is passing and how affairs are going. Had you not better send your train back?"

"F. J. PORTER, Major-General.

"I will communicate with you."

So it would seem that "at the time in question," Porter thought that Pope, even after he was, or was about to be, reinforced by McDowell, was being driven back, and that, therefore, he (Porter) would withdraw to Manassas—away from the conflict!

Is he now the proper person to condemn McDowell for doing what he then considered a risk too great to be taken?

Porter's letter also shows that he did not then consider himself held to his position and to a state of inaction by McDowell's orders. In a supposed case he felt himself free to go from the field, and was, therefore, certainly as free to go to it!

CORRESPONDENCE.

Our correspondents are informed that communications intended for our columns, to receive prompt attention, should invariably be addressed to THE EDITOR of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, Box 3,201, New York.

NAVAL CONSTRUCTION.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: I have read with much interest the "Suggestions in Naval Construction" published in your issues of March 26 and April 2, over the signature of "Broad Clue." I would beg space enough to endorse them, and I feel assured that they are approved by many other officers, if not by the majority in the service. They are evidently founded upon the basis of an experience in the duties of the executive and watch officers. He who has had to figure between the alternatives of keeping his watch exposed to the weather and allowing them to stow away under the topgallant forecabin, especially if he have no assistant forward, will, I am sure, agree to the 2d suggestion. As to the 3d, I know of no deck officer who does not prefer a poop to a bridge to stand watch upon, even throwing aside the inconveniences arising from its proximity to the engine and the want of space.

In regard to the 4th, I know of at least one naval vessel, and she of old construction, in which the pumps are fitted as proposed, and can vouch for the advantage of it. I would add a suggestion that the pumps be always placed in a bulkhead or against one, instead of coming down through the middle of the steerage-country as they now often do, and materially affect the comfort of that not generally too roomy and convenient apartment.

His 5th needs no comment, but I would say that in vessels that are to go into rainy latitudes it would be an improvement to put additional awning bands on the masts, higher up than those commonly used, so that when the awning was housed its leechees would be above the rails, and that curtains should be provided to lace to the under side of the awning, a few inches within the leeche rope, and to stop down in the channels or otherwise, outside the rail. By that arrangement the water would go overboard instead of running on the decks and damaging the gun gear, as well as keeping the decks damp nearly all the time. Then too, when settled for a stay in such a port as Aspinwall, it need not be "Spread awnings!" and "House awnings!" at intervals of half an hour throughout the day, as the awnings would be high enough to give circulation when housed, and it would only be necessary to trice up the curtains.

The utility of the principle involved in suggestion 6th seems pretty generally acknowledged everywhere except in the naval service, and needs no word of defence from any one.

As to No. 7, some executives require their hose to be coupled at night in port and attached to the pumps. How much greater the advantage of a permanent attachment, since the plan of the steam pipes could be easily made available for water in case steam was not up. *En passant*, while we use old-fashioned hose, let it be of uniform size, and the couplings all cut with one thread, instead of having two or three sizes, as is now often the case. Simply another application of the principle of suggestion 6th.

Of the remaining "suggestions" I will say nothing, for they stand upon good foundation and seem to cover their ground.

Now, if "Broad Clue" will accept the invitation, we will go below and look at the chain lockers. I think he will agree with me in the statement that that important part of a ship has generally to stand back until the rest are served, and then take such a place as may be left. I was once attached to a ship in which it was necessary to rouse up 125 fathoms on one of the bower chains to get the foretopmast down on deck for repairs. In another, on the same station, there was an elbow in the hawse pipes that gave great trouble in stowing chain, and although I never knew the chain to foul there in running out, I should much prefer to have the pipes straight. Bread-rooms should always be served after sail-rooms and chain lockers; and sail-room doors should be cut up to the deck above, so that all the space can be made available.

In regard to shell-rooms, compliance with the regulation for stowing the different projectiles in tiers is the only way to avoid confusion in serving them to the gun divisions. That can hardly be accomplished with the present diminutive size of the shell-room hatches. Few of our ships but that have at least two calibres on board, whose projectiles are stowed in the shell-room. Now, doubling that number to allow for shell and shrapnel, we have four kinds; and adding one, as is often the case, for the time fuse and percussion fuse of rifle shells, and it is necessary to make five tiers. To make these tiers available, the hatch should open clear across them. With the calibres as they now are, generally, we have two 11-inch, two 9-inch, and two 20-pound rifles. Taking the dimensions of the boxes from the manual, they will occupy a space of about 65 inches—5 feet 5 inches. It seems as though the difficulty would be entirely overcome, and no new one introduced, by making the hatches narrower, and running them clear across the shell-rooms. The shell could then be well stowed and each kind readily gotten at without getting up a lot on the berth deck, as now seems unavoidable.

In the ward-rooms of small ships much space would be saved by making the doors to slide instead of swing; and if there be any place in the universe where a square foot of space is valuable, it is in a narrow ward-room. Let some means be devised to dispense with the large wooden stanchions that now often grace the ward-room table. Could not small iron ones be substituted and concealed in the fore-and-aft bulkhead of the stateroom, on either side, to each beam? Nothing, it seems to me, would be lost in strength, while much would be gained in comfort. This change, carried into the steerage-country, would, in addition to the removal of the pumps

to the bulkhead, make that apartment much more pleasant than at present.

JUNIOR.

MAN OVERBOARD!

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: On Sunday night, or rather Monday morning, June 3, 1844, at 2 A. M., the U. S. frigate *Macedonian*, Commodore M. C. Perry, being then distant about 150 miles due west of Cape Mount, on the coast of Africa, was struck by a squall on the starboard quarter. The topsails were clewed down to it. It was raining hard, and the ship running at the rate of 9 or 10 knots. At this time orders were given to get a cast of the deep-sea lead, and one of the crew, Samuel Kinsman, of Rochester, New York, while passing along the lead-line outside, fell overboard. He caught hold of the "trail-rope," which was towing astern, and called out for help. The life-buoy was cut away, and the ship brought to the wind with the main and mizzen topsails aback. The life-buoy passed the man as he still held on to the trail-rope, but he had to let go very soon, as the headway, while the ship was coming to the wind, was too great to enable him to hold on. During this time, active preparations were being made to lower the boats, which was done as soon as the headway was nearly stopped, and three boats with lights in them pulled directly for the place where it was supposed the poor fellow was, which was nearly dead to windward. It was thought, too, that he was nearly a mile from the ship by this time. The boats pulled around the supposed spot and vicinity for three-quarters of an hour, and not seeing him or the life-buoy, or hearing anything like the sound of his voice, returned to the ship. The boats were ordered to be manned with fresh crews, and to start off again to look for him, and the ship to remain hove to, and otherwise manœuvred so as to be as near the spot as possible until daylight.

About 5 o'clock A. M., as day began to break—the weather still thick and raining—it was thought that the boats had been long enough absent, that the search had been thorough, and guns were fired, and rockets discharged to recall them. As one of the boats started to pull towards the ship, the officer in charge of her heard a noise; he directed all to listen, when it was again heard, and he gave orders to pull in that direction from whence the noise came. After a few strokes of the oars, they heard a voice close to the boat call out: "Take care or you will pull over me." It was the man who had fallen overboard—who indeed might be called the "lost man"—who was thus most miraculously and providentially saved. Although he had now been in the water three hours, he was still swimming, perfectly calm and cool, but a good deal fatigued. When he fell overboard he had on a pea-jacket, which he had taken off while in the water, as also his shirt and trousers, which left him free and unincumbered.

The cry of "Man overboard" is a startling sound at any time, but was particularly so on the night described, as the darkness, with the rain and wind combined, were quite sufficient to send a thrill through the stoutest nerves, under the exciting circumstances; yet coolness and good order prevailed throughout.

It was not known for some time who the person was that had fallen overboard, as the noble frigate had a crew of over 400 souls, but it was supposed to be a Scotch boy, pretty well known by the name of Henderson; and when the boats left the ship the second time, I went to my stateroom and threw myself upon the berth thinking that it was this boy. It seemed next to an impossibility that there was the least chance of his being saved; but the effort was called for, and was being made. I could not get asleep, but was thinking all the time of Henderson—rather a coarse-looking lad, with a ruddy, happy-looking face, a large mouth filled with large irregular white teeth. He was noted for always being happy, cheerful, and obedient. I thought of the short space sometimes allotted to us between time and eternity; how suddenly we are called into the presence of the Almighty; and how it behooves us all to be prepared for such an event.

When the boat returned with the "lost found," though it was another, and a very excellent man too, and not Henderson, all experienced a feeling of great relief from a weight of anxiety and sadness which had been hanging over them for those three long hours.

This case is one of that character pertaining to the nautical profession—a matter of life and death on the ocean—which shows the great necessity of thoroughness, and of avoiding the least semblance of haste in "giving up" and "getting through." Any one who ever knew and sailed with the late Commodore M. C. Perry could not fail to be impressed with the full, thorough, and persevering manner in which he performed all duties connected with his profession, from the most important to those of a minor character, and how he always endeavored to instil this important principle into those under his command.—*From the Journal of a Lieutenant.*

NAVAL ECONOMICS.

From the Galaxy for May.

THERE is a grim headsman in every Congress who moves to abolish the Military Academy, and another who moves to abolish the Naval Academy; there is a member who demands an Army of 16 regiments, and another member who thinks the millennium might come if we could only cut the Navy down. Mr. Spencer of Alabama is at present superintending the last-named task, and his bill for that purpose seems to be based on folly and built up with fallacy. But, as Senator Spencer does cut half a million out of the naval budget, it becomes us, as prudent taxpayers, to find out exactly how he does it. He does it on the principle of that astute philosopher who got down his horse's food to a peck, a quart, a pint, a gill, nay, to a solitary oat a day, and who was just one oat short of solving a great problem in retrenchment and reform, when the ungrateful, unscientific, mean-spirited, and grasping beast took advantage of that last oat, and died. Even so would

Senator Spencer effect his naval economies. He "discharges" line officers—he has no spite against the staff—until he has reduced rear-admirals from 10 in number to 5; commodores from 25 to 12; captains from 50 to 40; commanders from 90 to 75; lieutenant-commanders from 180 to 100; masters from 160 to 100; ensigns from 160 to 100; graduated midshipmen from 72 to 0; and acting midshipmen from 286 to 250; relenting to lieutenants, he increases their number from 180 to 200. In brief, Mr. Spencer proposes to get rid somehow of 351 line officers out of 1,233, retaining 882 in the Navy; and by this exploit he expects a maximum reduction in the expenses of government of \$719,520 a year for sea duty, or a minimum reduction of \$594,000 for shore duty.

Bravely! But why stop here? We can lop and chop with this sharp Spencerian axe, like a boy with his new birthday hatchet. Why not reduce all our expenses to a half, a quarter, an eighth, an *oat* a day? Our outgoes, according to Mr. Boutwell, were last year, beyond the interest on the debt, about \$190,000,000. Quick with the axe, and cut down the horde of tax-gatherers, the army of customs officers, judges, marshals, ministers, consuls. Stay, here is a good point of departure. What is the use of a second Senator from each State? He is the fifth wheel of a coach. In ordinary times he is well enough, but in hard times we must retrench. Decapitation is disagreeable, but we must be firm; retrenchment is ruthless, but our duty is clear, since this one item will relieve the dear people of 36 times \$5,000 a year, besides vast perquisites of penknives, postage, soaps, and toothpicks.

Senator Spencer's bill grated harshly on the ear, which was just filling with the *Onida*'s story and the conduct of Copp, Stewart, Muldaur, and Williams. How many ensigns of young Copp's stamp shall we be lucky enough to get rid of as useless, by reducing them from 160 to 100? Mr. Lincoln had a jest at the expense of one of his naval advisers, that the latter not only never saw the sea, but couldn't imagine what it was like. Millions of inland people who never saw the sea know what our Navy is and means, and to be ignorant of this is worse than not to know what the sea is like. Its prestige of 1812 helped for fifty years to ward off attack; and then, after half a century, it was revived and made vaster by great sailors and great victories. But we are now once more behind the age in naval equipment, having dragged in the rear while other powers are going ahead. Our watchword has been economy; theirs, efficiency.

And it is on a very practical ground that the appeals to spare our Navy rest. It is not on the ground of national pride, regarding the Navy as distinctively and proverbially American in conception, novel in its material and management, novel in its theories and practice, and successful in that novelty. The potent plea is not justice but prudence, and not sentiment but policy. To save a paltry half million, we let go experience and tested efficiency, valor, fidelity, and skill, which ten millions may not buy back in that moment of exigency which to a nation like ours is always imminent. We need more officers, ships, and men. "The American people," says Mr. Robeson, "are accustomed to success on the ocean, and would not forgive a policy which, at the first sign of a foreign war, sent our Navy hurrying ignominiously to our shores. Yet we have not, at this time, on any foreign station, a squadron whose combined force would avail for a day against the powerful sea-going iron-clads which both France and England have on the same stations. . . . In the event of a war," adds the Secretary, "our ships would be uselessly sacrificed, or obliged to find safety in neutral ports, or, abandoning the sea, and leaving our commerce to its fate, to seek on our own shores the protection of our monitors and forts."

Let us have what economy we can get this side of stupidity, and no more. We must draw the line somewhere, and stupidity is a good point at which to draw it. It has been said, and I believe correctly, that even Spain has in Cuban waters alone more sailors and marines than we in our whole Navy. To dispense with a great army, we need a Navy strong enough to shield our shores, if not to carry our flag unchallenged in all seas.

History, besides, shows that the commercial success of a people is in the ratio of its prowess, and that an unprotected marine is sooner or later pounced upon. In 1863, while our ships of war in commission numbered 57, with a tonnage of 55,455, those of France in commission numbered 150, with a tonnage of 250,000, and those of England 191, with a tonnage of 328,614. Our war-ship tonnage was one-eighth of our mercantile tonnage, while that of France was one-eighth of hers, and that of England one-seventeenth of hers. The discrepancy has since become vaster, because France and England have strengthened their navies. Yet, as it is, it is reckoned on the very ebb of our commerce; what, then, shall we need with its flood? We mean to become, if we can, the first maritime power on the globe; to crowd the Pacific with our commerce; to create and protect new Chinese, Japanese, Indian, Central American, South American trade; to build Darien canals or ship-railways; to establish insular coaling stations and half-way houses for repairs in various seas; to guard the prodigious coast-line which some new patch of acquired land seems to be ever extending; and while we contemplate these great tasks, and call, like other nations, for the required estimates of officers, ships, and men, there come paltry bills of half-million saving, where the word of ambition should be liberality.

Armies may be disbanded and great land establishments reduced to a handful; but the spectator is conscious that when a million citizen-soldiers melt back into the common nation, so leavening it into a nation of soldier-citizens, it is like the fading of the clansmen, when Roderick Dhu dispersed them with a wave of the hand, and that with the first bugle-note they come again. Navies cannot be so extemporized. You cannot, in these prosaic days, stamp your foot, and find a new fleet answering the summons. Instead of diminishing the

number of officers, we had better give them more men and ships to command.

PHILIP QUILLBET.

ORDNANCE AND GUNNERY IN THE NAVY.

CHANGES AND IMPROVEMENTS SUGGESTED.

1. The ordnance instructions to be numbered straight through, from beginning to end, in regular sequence of pages, leaving out the "parts," so as to avoid trouble in finding the portions sought.

2. The charges for great guns, which are changed to all white (page 9, article 39), with the designating marks upon the bag, to be changed back again to the colors; making the change, however, for the sake of assisting the memory, and letting them run as follows: red (reduced, abbreviated), white (ordinary), and blue (distant). Sailors, particularly, being familiar with the song "Red, White, and Blue," or at least with this arrangement of the three colors, could not twist them into "blue, red, and white," nor make a mistake in the matter; and they would always know which color designated the smallest charge by the color red expressing reduced, abbreviated. The number of pounds could still be stencilled upon the bags.

I think, too, the old passing box, with a button on the lid, in the centre, by which a circular disk of red, white, or blue is presented, according to the cartridge sought, should be readopted.

3. Page 34, article 150. All relating to the "supply box" is impossible, as, to contain all these articles for a division of four or five guns on a side, would require a large arm chest, instead of a shallow case like a supply box. In fact, I have always found difficulty in putting away in it the belts, frogs, etc., for one gun's crew.

The supply and reserve boxes might be made one, and contain the articles now designed for both (with the exception of belts, frogs, etc.), giving some special place near each gun for the gun's crew equipments, where each member of the crew can seize his own accoutrements, in the darkest night, without confusion.

In speaking of this, too, I think the arms and belts should be so simplified that all should wear the same belt; and then no matter what belt a man seized, his arms would fit upon it.

If, since the breech-loading pistol and carbine have been adopted, with the same calibre, they can use the same cartridge, this will be a very easy matter to arrange. For I would make the belt itself just as at present, with a broad, stout buckle, and upon each side a row of half a dozen loops of stout leather, extending over a space, say, of six inches. These loops could be made by riveting on to the belt a strap of sole leather (the loops being simply formed between the rivets), and would receive the prong of brass I propose putting upon the cutlass scabbard and side of the pistol. The sword would be on one side and pistol on the other, of course, and but one loop would be occupied for each; but the same belt, when A wears it, might require the two back loops to be used (if he is a small man) to bring the weapons into the proper position on his body, whereas B (who is a large man) would have to use the two forward ones. Upon every belt would be a cartridge box, as each man at the gun should be either a boarder or pikeman.

The advantage, too, of having the sword and pistol hung close up to the hip, is manifest to all; as who does not recall the bother of moving about with a sword when the hook upon the upper strap did not hold it high enough to keep it steady, and when it was only necessary to shift the hook snugly up to the belt to prevent all inconvenience?

With the present arrangement a sailor has both sword and pistol banging against his hips with every step, and hanging almost even with the hand, and one half of a party of boarders would have all the vim taken out of them by their springing up a ship's side being arrested all standing by the catching of their pistol or cutlass upon some protruding eye-bolt or deadeye.

The idea of having no frog is to dispense with the bother of shifting frogs upon different belts, and to do away with the possibility of men's not being properly equipped, on account of the stupidity of some superannuated quarter gunner in putting frogs upon wrong belts.

The belts being all alike—having only a cartridge box, which will answer for either pistol or carbine—would require, at each gun, only as many belts as the crew numbers; and the officer of the division would have no trouble in assisting stupid men with their equipments. Hence in the darkest night there could be no confusion.

I would take off the primer boxes of the first and second captains of the guns, for the sake of uniformity and simplicity, and secure them to the brackets of the carriage, on the inside, within easy reach of the gun captain's hand, where the priming wire, &c., are now kept. For the primers would then be always where they are needed, at the gun, and nothing would disturb the boxes but a shot which would destroy the gun carriage, in which case they would not be needed.

The present battleaxe should, I think, be of this shape, like the battleaxe of the middle ages, with a steel head, and good broad cutting edge, having a point which could be struck into a vessel's side to assist the man getting aboard an enemy's ship; should have an iron handle—to be a tube, to give it lightness with sufficient strength and stiffness; the grip to be covered with leather to protect the fingers from the cold iron, and a becket fitted for the wrist. A guard might be fitted to the handle, also, to protect the fingers from a glancing blow.

This would be a weapon worth something, and no swordsman could cut the handle.

It could have a neat frog, and the same kind of brass prong proposed for cutlass and pistol be fitted to the frog; the arm to be always kept in its frog, and put away with it, so as never to be taken without it.

The man too, armed with this, should have a pistol instead of a rifle, and be a boarder, as he could do some harm in a crowd.

By this simplicity of accoutrements, the trouble and confusion (now invariably the case upon the return aboard ship of a landing party) of reassembling the belts, and shifting back frogs which have been changed, picking up those that have been dropped, etc., etc., would be avoided; and the gunner's gang be spared the chance of adding an extra bunch of gray hairs to the executive officer's head by their mistakes.

As I propose, every belt in the ship has a cartridge box upon it, of the same size for all; and just as many belts are hung or placed at each gun as its crew numbers men. Then, if a company of small-arm men is called away, there is no change of belt required; but each man goes to his gun and takes any one of the belts there. When the whole landing force requires men from engineers' and powder division, of course they must be supplied from the armory.

4. The entire great gun drill to be more thorough in detail, and to be carefully revised. Article 235, page 52, 3d paragraph, needs changing, the gun captain being made to step to one side, as of old, after pulling the lock string. Page 46, article 203. Any one reading the paragraph commencing, "It is customary," etc., and then seeing the rather queer logic of the remark below, "This form of exercise therefore proceeds upon the assumption that the cannon are not loaded," will agree with me in thinking it should be corrected.

5. A drill is needed for casting loose and securing both sides at once. There should be, too, most carefully detailed instructions in regard to aiming both small and great guns, and for getting men thoroughly skilled in the use of the sights understandingly. No powder should be burned until, after continual practice in aiming (each time the aim being verified by an officer), the men are all seen to thoroughly understand it. Target practice should then be commenced, in port first, at sea next (like firing with a rest at first with a fowling piece, and then off-hand at a flying bird); and the present allowance should be increased so that each gun could fire at least three shots at one practice, so that each man could see and eradicate his errors in aim.

With but two fires, a gun captain only sees that the correction in aim applied to his last shot was more or less than necessary, and he forgets his peculiar fault, whatever it may be, before the next target practice, whereas one fire more would set him right. Tripods might be fitted with clamps and elevating screws, to rest small arms in aiming, so that a rifle would remain in the same position, even with motion on the ship, in which the sailor being instructed had laid it in aiming, and the sight could be verified by an officer. Light iron fixtures, to ship on the file rail, and unship when not needed, would answer.

6. The minute watches in the tangent sight of Parrott rifles are entirely too fine for shipboard, and are only good when the deck is as steady as the shore. At the end of a lock string the two sights are blurred into indistinctness. The adjusting screw also on this sight, to allow for drift, is too delicate for shipboard and a fruitful source of error. The same effort in judgment requisite to place this movable sight piece properly, would tell the man how much to the left to aim his gun to allow for the drift, owing to the rifling, and the latter operation would be much simpler than the former.

The simplest way to do away with all calculation in the simple mind of a sailor—it seems to me—is to reduce the aiming of the rifle to the same condition as that of the smooth-bore; making use of the same sights exactly (except, for the sake of greater elevation, putting them on side of breech and on rim base), and placing the tangent sight at a slight angle, instead of in a vertical plane, so that, as the tangent sight is raised, the axis of the bar will be directed just as far to the left of the target as the drift (in a dead calm) for that elevation amounts to.

7. Mention should be made in tables of the requisite elevation to give grape in distant firing, when using them against boats or troops ashore, and the old suggestion of marking each face of the sight bar for a certain projectile seems a good one.

8. Have it understood that up to a certain stated distance reduced charges had been used, between that and another stated one the ordinary, and beyond that the distant; I mean, that the elevations and distances marked should be attained by using certain known charges. Of course in practice any charges could be used, but this knowledge would be valuable in the commencement of a bombardment.

9. The signals for assembling at quarters should be so modified as to make it easy for the captain of the ship himself, or the officer of the deck, to summon at any time the whole crew to the spar deck.

It is unwise to rest the safety of the ship upon the health and nerves of a drummer boy; and that calamity which is most to be dreaded in naval warfare—a successful night surprise of one's ship by the enemy—can be rendered impossible by the adoption of such a signal as any one can use.

The gong is good, and should be legalized by regulation, as almost every one uses it for this purpose upon his own responsibility, to make his ship efficient.

10. One more suggestion. There should be a detailed form for morning and evening inspection at quarters, so as to have uniformity throughout the service, and these should partake, by regulation, of the nature and precision of military parades.

The old idea, so often pronounced, "that you cannot make a soldier out of a sailor," is a pernicious incentive to cease trying to attain any efficiency in that direction, and thoroughly erroneous. The best drilled men, and the most expert and precise under arms, I ever saw, were the most intelligent and expert seamen; and the more of the pomp and circumstance of martial show you can associate with the small-arm drill and organization, the more spirited and interesting it will be to the sailor. Some of the best men we had in the Navy served in the Army during the first of the war, and I have met two or three

shipmates, once dandy foretopmen of a smart frigate fellows who used to wear broad pennants cut in the ends of their hat ribbons, who were commanding companies in an infantry regiment at the beginning of the rebellion, and commanded them well, owing their aptitude to naval training on board ship.

If, at the beat of the drum, you teach men to go to their guns promptly, maintaining inviolate silence, and, at a certain order, to form quickly in two lines for inspection, so that each man's face is open to the view of his officer, you assist discipline, as each one feels himself conspicuous, being deprived of the protecting influence of a crowd; and, in case of drunkenness, or incipient mutiny, which, though improbable, is yet a possibility, the instinct of discipline and force of habit will make each man obey involuntarily the accustomed summons, so that at once the mass of malcontents is disorganized for mischief, organized for good, and the ringleaders can then be picked out, one by one, with ease.

Many object to anything like military precision in drill, on the score of sailors never being needed to operate on shore but for a short time, but lose sight of the fact that if they are ever to land even for an hour, they should be as efficient as possible; and experience teaches that the best drilled and truest ships, where all the exercises are brought up to the mark, are the happiest, and those for which the better class of seamen long to enlist.

If any person has any better ideas than the above, which I advance with all modesty merely to meet the attention of my brother officers, I pray he will state them, and no one will be more sincere in his desire for their adoption than the writer.

In all I have said, I disclaim any desire to comment upon the present Ordnance Bureau, which, with its management of the generalities, can hardly be expected to deal at once with those minute, yet nevertheless important details, which are necessarily most familiar to those in the habit of executing them. BROAD CLUE.

FROM the English papers we get accounts of the trials of Captain Cowper Coles's turret ship the *Captain*. She first made her six hours' continuous steaming trial in the Channel, in accordance with Admiralty regulations, and achieved results beyond those of all other iron-clads over the same course in a comparison of speed made by the ship, at a mean rate during the six hours' steaming, and the mean rate she attained when on her measured mile trial. A strong breeze was blowing from N. N. E. at the time of the start westward, and a light but disturbed swell was found running outside the Wight to the eastward—a legacy left by strong winds that had prevailed through several previous days. The course over which the ship was steered westward was kept close to the Isle of Wight, in order to lee her as much as possible from the strong breeze which came down at times from the high downs behind Bonchurch and Ventnor, with tremendous force. Afterwards she encountered the full force of the wind.

The average revolutions on the measured mile trial were—Port engines, 73.68; starboard ditto, 75.01; the mean speed attained on that occasion being 14.239 knots. The average speed given to the ship by the above revolutions during the whole six hours' run is equal to that obtained at the measured mile trials. The speed due to the number of revolutions for first half of the time was estimated at considerably in excess of the speed on the measured mile, being reckoned at 14.4 knots, the engines in several of the half hours indicating 200-horse power more than they did in the average of the measured mile. During the last two hours, however, the results were not quite so good as in the earlier part of the run, in consequence, perhaps, of the long time one set of stokers had been at work, for owing to the ship not being in commission, and, therefore, not having her own stokers, the same men had been at work from the time of lighting the fires at six A. M. and throughout the whole run. During the six hours' trial the engines worked admirably, there being no heated bearings or difficulty of any kind. The ship herself exhibited the same remarkable steadiness and absence of vibration that was noticed on the measured mile trial, passing through the water with so much ease that, beyond waves raised just at the bow, there was little or no apparent disturbance of the water level. The *Captain* was turned round off St. Alban's Head during the seventh half hour of the run, the change of direction being made by a long sweep, the helm being only put over about one turn of the wheel. Throughout the day's trial the steadiness of the steering of the ship was again manifested; she scarcely required any helm to keep her course, and showed great quickness in answering her helm when necessary in returning into Portsmouth harbor.

THE turret frigate *Monarch*, Captain J. Commerell, V. C. C. B., arrived at Portsmouth, England, on the 30th ult. Orders are expected at the dock-yard from the Admiralty to repair any existing defects in the ship's outfit, fill her up with stores and coal, and otherwise generally prepare her for any competitive trials to which the Admiralty may decide upon subjecting her and the *Captain* during a cruise in company. During the voyage in the height of a gale the guns in the after turret were cast loose, and five rounds fired from each with shot and full powder charges. The greatest ease and security were found in working the guns under these conditions. At other times during the voyage experimental firing was carried out with the same guns to ascertain the comparative working strengths of the brass and iron trunnion-blocks fitted to the guns under the concussion given by the firing of heavy charges. The starboard gun in the turret is mounted on iron trunnion-blocks, and the port gun on brass blocks. The guns were fired on the three steps of elevation available in the turrets, at 0 deg., 12 deg., and 16 deg. of elevation and depression. The results proved incontestably the superiority of wrought iron over brass for the purpose, and, indeed, established as incontestably the unsuitability of brass for trunnion-blocks of heavy guns in turrets, when in the form applied on board the *Monarch*. The steering of the *Mon*,

are has been much improved by the large reduction made in the area of the fore part of her balanced rudder when last in dock at Portsmouth, and under sail this improvement in the command of the rudder over the hull of the ship, in all positions, is stated to be still more satisfactorily exhibited when the screw is disconnected.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

VETERAN ASSOCIATION OF THE SEVENTY-FIRST INFANTRY.

—The committee of arrangements announce that they have arranged for the celebration of the second anniversary of the Veteran Association of the Seventy-first regiment, by a dinner to be given at Delmonico's, corner of Fifth avenue and Fourteenth street, on Thursday, April 21, at 8 o'clock P. M. The annual meeting for the election of officers, receiving reports, and the transaction of such other business as may come before it, will be held at the same place, at 7 o'clock. Members are requested to make early application to this committee for their dinner tickets (for which there will be a charge of ten dollars), that places may be assigned them. Members have the privilege of inviting guests to the dinner, by giving three days' notice to the committee and paying ten dollars for each guest. Colonel Harry Rockefeller, 137 East Thirty-ninth street; Lieutenant-Colonel Geo. D. Wolcott, 141 Fourth avenue; and Commissary Charles E. Shade, 202 Broadway, compose the committee of arrangements. The officers of the association are: Colonel, Henry P. Martin; Lieutenant-Colonel, Charles Henry Smith; Major, George A. Osgood; Adjutant, D. C. Meschutt; Quartermaster, Geo. W. Roosevelt; Engineer, E. A. Quintard; Commissary, James T. Sanford; Paymaster, Philip R. Wilkins; Surgeon, Dr. Charles McMillan; Assistant Surgeon, Dr. James B. Reynolds. The music on the occasion will be rendered by the Seventy-first regiment band.

Members who have not paid their dues are requested to send the same to the Treasurer, S. A. Bunce, Citizens' Savings Bank, 58 Bowery.

EIGHTH INFANTRY.—The wing drills ordered in this regiment will take place at the State Arsenal, as per General Orders No. 2, but so much thereof as relates to the battalion drill of April 21 is countermanded. This regiment will parade, in full uniform, with white gloves and cross-belts, on Thursday, April 21, to take possession of the new armory, on Ninth avenue, corner of Twenty-seventh street. Line will be formed at the armory, corner of Grand and Centre streets, at 7 o'clock P. M. precisely. The battalion drill ordered on the above evening at the State Arsenal will take place at the new armory. Line will be formed at 8:30 o'clock P. M. Members of the regiment can obtain tickets of admission from the commandants of companies. Honorary and ex-members can obtain tickets on application to Colonel Scott, 153 Ninth avenue; Lieutenant-Colonel Dunn, 76 Nassau street; and Adjutant Hills, 353 Canal street. The following changes in this command are announced: Elections—Second Lieutenant Wm. Ross, Company E, to be captain, with rank from March 8, 1870, vice Thomas F. Gilroy, dismissed; Sergeant Thomas Davis, Company E, to be second lieutenant, with rank from March 8, 1870, vice Wm. Ross, promoted. Appointments—Hospital Steward George L. Wentworth, to be quartermaster-sergeant, vice Andrew Dunning, resigned; James Shaw, Company E, to be sergeant-standard-bearer, vice Theo. Van Raden, resigned; Right General Guide Henry F. Ripple, to be hospital steward, vice G. L. Wentworth, promoted; Alexander C. Stewart, Company B, to be right general guide, vice H. F. Ripple, promoted; William Lindeman, Company A, to be left general guide, vice W. C. Murphy, resigned. As will be seen from the above published orders, the veteran Eighth has at last secured an armory suitable in its accommodations for its use. The regiment has long deserved a better armory than the dilapidated building which it at present occupies. The location of the new armory will no doubt aid the regiment in its recruiting. Now let the Eighth procure full-dress uniforms, and it will stand second to none among the regiments of the division.

FORTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY.—This regiment is directed to assemble at the armory, in fatigue uniform, for instruction in loading and firing, on Wednesday, April 27, at 8 o'clock P. M., and on Wednesday, May 11, at 8:30 o'clock A. M., white gloves. The field and staff will report to the commandant (dismounted), and the non-commissioned staff, band, and drum corps, to the adjutant, at the same time and place. At the latter occasion the command will proceed to the Union Pond, for instruction in street firing and the school of the battalion. Company quartermaster-sergeants are directed to procure ammunition for their respective commands from the quartermaster, at 8 A. M., on the morning of the 11th inst. The attention of officers and members is called to section 929, and following, of General Regulations. Company I of this command having been consolidated with Company F for purposes of company instruction only, at the termination of the company drill season, Captain Walter H. Holmes will assume full charge, and continue in command until notice of the acceptance of his resignation shall have been published in General Orders from these headquarters.

This regiment will hold a full-dress drill at the regimental armory, corner Fourth and North First streets, Brooklyn, E. D., on the 20th inst. Since this command made its first excursion to Albany some two summers ago, these pleasant affairs have become popular with its members, and therefore every season regimental or battalion excursions to some

adjacent city have been agitated. Early last summer a battalion made a very successful trip to New Haven, Conn., the generous hospitality of whose citizens will always be pleasantly remembered. This season the regiment propose visiting Newburgh, with the view of holding an encampment. The excursion would, no doubt, be very pleasant, but as for the encampment, we cannot see that it is feasible. In the first place, an encampment should properly last at least one week, if any benefit is to be derived from it; secondly, if it is to last that length of time, few members could afford to go so far away and lose so much time from their business. The plan of an encampment is excellent, and we wish it was compulsory not only for every brigade, but for every regiment, to hold one each year; but we would advise the Forty-seventh, if it desires an encampment, to select Prospect Park, or some place near the city, where members may at times be relieved from duty to attend to their business if necessary.

NINTH INFANTRY.—General Orders No. 5, issued by Lieutenant-Colonel Braine, commanding, states that so much of General Orders No. 2, current series, as provides for drills by battalions of three companies during the month of April, is countermanded. Drills will continue at the regimental armory, by company, on their regular nights, until further orders. The resignations of the following-named officers having been accepted at General Headquarters, they are honorably discharged the State service: Colonel and Brevet Brigadier-General John H. Wilcox, First Lieutenant John A. Lennon. The following-named having been expelled for non-performance of duty and general neglect, such action is confirmed by the lieutenant-colonel commanding. They cease to be members of the regiment, and their names will be handed to the commissioner of jurors: Isaac Robertson, Company A; John V. Higgins and Thomas H. Coffee, Company H; George W. Myers, Charles J. Miers, and David B. Norman, Company D.

At elections held in this regiment last week, Second Lieutenant John H. Wood was elected first lieutenant, and Sergeant Charles A. Archer second lieutenant of Company F; and Wm. H. Cadwell, late second lieutenant of Company C, was elected first lieutenant of Company E.

BATTERY G, FIRST DIVISION.—Captain Le Moyne deserves credit for the manner in which he has brought order out of chaos in this battery. On assuming command, by order of the Commander-in-Chief, he found on the rolls 89 men, representing four batteries of the late First Artillery, fully one-half of whom, it appears, were determined to destroy the consolidated organization by their insubordination; but his officer-like and gentlemanly conduct, in addition to his thorough knowledge of his duties, soon won the regard of the order-loving portion of the command. At its late inspection the battery paraded for muster 50 men, who acquitted themselves well at the inspection and drill that followed. If the present officers will consent to be candidates at the coming election for permanent officers, we are satisfied this battery can be made one of the finest organizations in the division. Captain Le Moyne has been actively assisted in his arduous labors by Lieutenant Wright, ex-adjutant, and Lieutenant Cone, ex-commissary of the First Artillery.

TWELFTH INFANTRY.—This command is directed to assemble for inspection and drill, in full-dress uniform, on Wednesday evening, April 27, at the State Arsenal. Those members who have not yet procured their uniforms are directed to do so at once, as the large number already completed, and the great interest manifested throughout the regiment on this important subject, warrant the colonel in anticipating that this inspection will do credit to the command. Battalion drills are ordered in this regiment as follows: Companies A, C, E, F, and I (in chasseur uniform), at the State Arsenal, on Thursday evening, April 28; Companies B, D, G, H, and K, on Thursday evening, May 5. Line, on each occasion, will be formed at 8 o'clock. Company roll calls at 7:45 o'clock. The commissioned officers are directed to assemble, in fatigue uniform, at the regimental armory, on Thursday evening, April 21, for instruction in the use of the sabre. The following elections are announced: Henry A. Gilder, sleeve to be lieutenant-colonel, vice McAfee, resigned—rank from April 8, 1870; S. Van Rensselaer Cruger to be major, vice Howe, resigned—rank from April 8, 1870; Hugh R. F. Keochling to be second lieutenant Company A, vice Horsfall, resigned—rank from March 25, 1870.

This regiment, as noted above, have selected to fill the vacancies in the field two volunteer officers whose records stand well, and whose social position will doubtless materially aid the rapid progress of this well-known organization. Both of these new officers were formerly attached to the One Hundred and Fiftieth U. S. Volunteers, which was recruited in Dutchess county, and served during the entire war. The following is a sketch of their war records: Lieutenant-Colonel Henry A. Gildersleeve joined the One Hundred and Fiftieth regiment, and was mustered in the service October 11, 1862, as captain. He participated in the battle of Gettysburg, July 2 and 3, 1863. Until June, 1864, he was on detached service. He then joined his regiment, then with the First division, Twentieth Corps, Army of the Cumberland, at Kenesaw Mountain, and participated in all the battles of the Atlantic campaign. He "marched to the sea" with Sherman; was provost-marshal of the First division, Twentieth Corps, on the staff of General A. S. Williams, and held the rank of major in the One Hundred and Fiftieth New York; while with General Sherman, was breveted lieutenant

colonel of Volunteers "for gallant and meritorious services" in the Georgia campaign; remained on the staff of General Williams until the close of the war, making the campaign through the Carolinas, participating in the battles of Aversborough, Bentonville, etc. At the close of the war, was breveted colonel, and received a complimentary letter from Governor Fenton accompanying the commission. The following is contained in a book called "Sherman and his Generals": "Just before the capture of Savannah, Colonel Gildersleeve organized a party of foragers, and captured and burned the Rebel despatch steamboat *Ida* at a bend in the river, and captured Colonel Clinch, of General Hardee's staff, who was on board, and was going up the river to notify the Rebel gunboats not to descend the river, as the Federals were besieging Savannah. His despatches thus being intercepted, the Rebel gunboats came down the river the following day, but retreated on seeing the troops, and a tender conveying twelve or fifteen naval officers was captured. Colonel G. was congratulated by General Slocum and General Williams for this achievement."

Major Cruger joined as first lieutenant the One Hundred and Fiftieth New York Volunteers, October 11, 1862. Joined the Army of the Potomac at Gettysburg on July 2 (at this time attached to Lockwood's Maryland Brigade). Served with the regiment in the battle on July 2 and 3, and was afterward attached to the Twelfth Corps. In August, 1863, was appointed adjutant. In October, 1863, he with the regiment was ordered West. During the winter of 1863-'64 was stationed along the line of the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad. In the spring of 1864 took part in Sherman's campaign (attached to the Twentieth Corps) at the battle of Resaca, and was twice dangerously wounded. The One Hundred and Fiftieth regiment occupied the extreme left of the line, and repelled several charges. It was in the first of these that this officer was wounded. He rejoined the regiment at Atlanta in October, and participated in the "march to the sea." In February, 1865, was promoted captain, and appointed chief of ordnance First Division, Twentieth Corps, General A. S. Williams commanding; served in this position until the close of the war, and was breveted major and lieutenant-colonel for Sherman's campaign.

When Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel and Major Cruger was wounded at Resaca, he held the position of adjutant, and was in command of Company F, One Hundred and Fiftieth regiment, and when sent back to Chattanooga he was considered so dangerously wounded that the Secretary of War sent him a discharge; but on his recovery he immediately re-enlisted and joined the army at Atlanta, his rank being restored to him. He was made captain before he left Atlanta, and soon after was breveted major of U. S. Volunteers. At Aversborough, N. C., his horse was wounded under him. At the close of the war he was breveted lieutenant-colonel by Governor Fenton.

BATTERY K, FIRST DIVISION.—This battery, Captain J. N. Heubner, is ordered to assemble, fully uniformed, armed, and equipped, at the State Arsenal, for drill and instruction on Friday evening. As this will be the closing drill of the season, it is expected that Major-General Shaler and a large number of other officers of the division will witness the drill. All the movements prescribed in the tactics for field artillery under the heading of "Order in column" and "Order in line" will be executed, and if time allows some of the movements prescribed under "True order in battery" will be performed.

TWENTY-SECOND INFANTRY.—The new uniforms of the band and drum corps of this regiment are rapidly making, and it is expected will be ready for the proposed grand concert to be given in connection with the full-dress drill of the regiment and the competition for the prize "Vose" medals, to be held next month. The new uniforms will be similar to those now worn by the members of the regiment, with some little change in the trimmings; the swallow-tail coats being slashed across the breasts with gold, and having three rows of buttons. On the occasion of the regular spring parade the new uniforms of the band and drum corps will lend additional charm to the already handsome uniforms of the regiment.

The drills by wing of this regiment for the 15th and 26th inst. are countermanded. The regiment will assemble at the armory for battalion drill, in fatigue uniform, April 29, at 7:45 P. M.

SEVENTY-FIRST INFANTRY.—A battalion drill is ordered in this regiment (in full dress) for Wednesday evening, April 20, at the State Arsenal. Field and staff will report to the commandant, and the non-commissioned staff to the adjutant, at 7:45 o'clock. Competitors for the "Parade musket" will report in full fatigue to Major Eunsen at 7:50 o'clock. Owing to the limited capacity of the arsenal, tickets have been issued, which may be obtained of the commandants of companies; no person except a member in uniform and members of the Veteran Corps, on exhibiting their badges, will be admitted without a ticket. Lieutenant E. V. Burk will act as officer of the guard. Quartermaster Raymond and Commissary Shade will report previous to the 20th inst. to the adjutant for instructions. Captain Webber will have the "Rockafeller flag" present at the arsenal. John R. Davenport has been commissioned as a second lieutenant of this regiment, to date from February 4, 1870. The following non-commissioned officers having passed the Examining Board, warrants will be issued at once: First sergeant, Albert S. Bennett; sergeants, Benjamin W. Jenkins, H. P. Neals; corporals, Emile Cardozo, Robert C. Montgomery. Applications for discharge must

hereafter be endorsed by the president of the court-martial, that the applicant is not indebted to the regiment, to his knowledge. Privates Horace J. Hunting, Company A, Isaac C. Westlake, Company C, Edingham S. Finch, Company G, M. S. Surre, Theodore E. Grippen, and Mancellia F. Rall, Company H, having served their time, are honorably discharged from further service in the National Guard. The closing drill was given by Company C on the evening of the 8th inst., in the presence of a large number of invited guests. The exercises, consisting of manual of arms and company movements, were well done. A little variety was added in the presentation by Captain Spear to First Sergeant Robert McLaren of a handsome chronometer, including chain, on behalf of the active and honorary members of the company. Dancing and supper closed the evening.

SEVENTH INFANTRY.—In the election of Captain George Moore Smith to be major in the place of Meday, resigned, the officers of the Seventh have shown great wisdom. A better man for the position could not have been found in the regiment. Indeed, Captain Smith must have occurred to every one familiar with the Seventh, as the natural successor of Major Meday. Like him, he has for many years given the regiment the faithful service of an officer proud of his command and conscientious in the discharge of every duty. He has, in fine, been in every respect a model officer, an honor to the militia service of the State. Though by no means a veteran in years, Major Smith's length of service in the regiment entitles him to be known and honored as one of the Seventh's veterans. May he live long to hold and honor the new position to which he has been elected.

Major Smith's first military experience was gained in the original Chasseur company, organized by the late Colonel Farnham, Ellsworth's successor in command of the New York Fire Zouaves. In April, 1861, he joined the Second company of the Seventh regiment as private. On the return of the regiment from its campaign, numerous changes occurred in the company, and in September of that year he was elected first sergeant, being selected from the recruit squad. Served with the regiment in 1862-'63 in the field, and on the 5th June, 1862, while stationed in Baltimore, Md., was elected second lieutenant of the company. In July, 1864, on the elevation of Captain Clark to the colonelcy, was promoted first lieutenant, and on the 31st of December of same year was elected captain of the Seventh company, having been previously offered the same rank in several other companies of the regiment. Major Smith is a young officer, being about 34 years of age, and is a native of Maine.

On Monday evening last the Veteran Association of this regiment held their annual meeting at Delmonico's. Colonel Marshall Lefferts presided, and the meeting was as usual well attended. Little important business was transacted, save the appointment of a committee of the members to arrange for the summer excursion of the association projected at the former meeting, and the election of the following officers to fill the vacancies in the Board of Managers: Major, Emmoes Clark; Chaplain, Rev. S. D. Dennison; Paymaster, Henry H. Holly; Commissary, Gilbert L. Arrowsmith; Captains, Louis B. Rader, James M. Wilson, James Bleecker, Thomas M. Adrianoe, Lieutenants, James Price, George Moore Smith, David L. Baker, Louis Fitzgerald; Inspectors of Election for 1871, Wm. A. Speight, Charles H. Covell, J. C. Rushton. The usual social collation followed the adjournment of the meeting.

EXHIBITION DRILL OF THE CHAMPION COMPANY.—The "Webster Light Guard," Company E, Twelfth Infantry, gave an exhibition drill on Wednesday evening last, at the State Arsenal, Seventh avenue and Thirty-fifth street. This company became justly famous by reason of the exciting contest held some two years ago with the "Montgomery Guard" of Boston, for the so-called championship in the drill, in accordance with the authorized tactics. The company last year gave an exhibition of its proficiency at Irving Hall, but this year the State Arsenal was selected as a more suitable place. The arsenal was very tastefully decorated with flags, and filled with a large and one of the most critical military assemblages, the majority of whom were in citizens' dress. By 8 o'clock every available seat was occupied, and shortly after this hour the drilling commenced, being preceded by several selections performed by the regimental band. Our space does not permit of a detailed account of the various movements in which the company exercised, so we will merely state that they opened with the squad drill, the members in fatigue uniform. This was exceedingly well done; the men marched and took their positions very correctly. The wheelings in circle right and left were excellent, the distances were well preserved, and the chiefs of squads were very well posted in their duties. At the conclusion of this the band gave a few more selections, after which the company again marched forth, still in fatigue uniform, and were exercised in the manual, loadings and firings. In this the men gave evident symptoms of nervousness, and we have witnessed this company give far better exhibitions on other occasions. The tap drill was very fairly performed, and the silent drill a credit to the company and hard to be excelled. The company movements, which closed the drill, the men being this time in full dress, were most perfect. Few, if any companies in the National Guard can equal, or exhibit a greater proficiency. The whole drill was well received, and was eminently a great success. During a portion of the drill Captain McAfee, the commandant of the company, was the recipient of a most elegant gold watch and chain, the gift of the company, Private Garley making the presentation on behalf

of the company. The presentation was a total surprise. Dancing followed the drill, and the guests were handsomely entertained in an adjoining room of the arsenal. Company E and its commandant deserve commendation for care exhibited in its drilling, and are worthy illustrations of what can be accomplished by good instruction and careful practice. The time during the drill was almost perfect, and did not partake of a fancy character.

A MILITARY FUNERAL.—The last tribute of respect paid to the remains of Color Sergeant M. W. Mackinnon of the Ninth Infantry, which took place on Sunday last from the St. Ambrose Episcopal Church, was of a very imposing and solemn character. The deceased was a late member of Company F of the Ninth, which company paraded as proper escort to the remains. It was under the command of Captain and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Van Wyck, one hundred strong, having been augmented by volunteers from every company in the regiment. Two full companies composed of ex-officers and members of the regiment followed in citizens' dress, and the following officers of the regiment paraded on the staff of the commandant of the escort: Captains Blaney and Tobins; Lieutenants Allien, Bailey, Smith, Wood, and Wolf. The non-commissioned staff of the Ninth acted as pall-bearers, and the remains were interred with military honors at Greenwood Cemetery.

COLONEL FISK AND HIS NEW COMMAND.—The election of Mr. James Fisk, Jr., to be colonel of the Ninth is, of course, the great National Guard event. The newspapers criticize, but the members of the regiment seem satisfied. As the latter are the only ones directly concerned, and as they have a right to elect whom they will for colonel, and as at any rate the die is cast, it is, perhaps, wise to leave them alone to work out their own salvation. The election was a very remarkable one. It seemed more like a court of inquiry or a board of officers' meeting than an assemblage of officers for the purpose of selecting a commandant. The new commander almost immediately after his unanimous election began a thorough investigation of the material and financial condition of the regiment, each captain being examined and cross-examined shrewdly and sharply. These investigations occupied the time until past midnight. Colonel Fisk showed an evident and commendable intention to learn everything there was to know, but it would have been better if he had chosen an occasion for his examination more private than this, when the newspaper reporters were on hand to seize and emblazon every fact disclosed. Such inquiries should properly have been postponed until a special meeting of the officers of the regiment, when the new commander could have gained all needed details without prejudicing the reputation of the regiment.

As items of interest, we may note that since the election the affairs of the regiment have made rapid progress. The application for a new company to be designated K, which letter was vacant, was forwarded, and the company, numbering some 100 men, was mustered in on Tuesday evening last. This company is composed of good men, and the employees of Mr. Fisk. The new company, it is stated on good authority, will be commanded by officers who are at present, or were at one time, connected with the Seventh. The other new recruits offered to fill up the depleted ranks of the several companies are being enlisted with all speed, and the regiment through the influence of its new commander, it is claimed, will shortly parade the strongest in the division. Proficiency in drill can hardly be expected as yet, but this will be gradually acquired under competent instruction. From all accounts, it appears, and to the credit of the new commander be it said, that Colonel Fisk himself attends the newly formed officers' class twice a week, and his desire to learn is so great that he would willingly attend twice a day if necessary. This class of officers has descended to the first rudiments of the school of the soldier, and the colonel elect, even in the squad drill, never allows any movement to pass unless he fully comprehends it, and can perform it as well as any of the other members of the class. This certainly is commendable, and such assiduity must soon be rewarded by the requisite proficiency. It is plain Colonel Fisk will not rest content with being, like some of our regimental commanders, a mere "book soldier." At the first meeting of the officers' class on Tuesday afternoon about sixteen officers paraded; other classes will meet in the evening for the purpose of affording further opportunities for instruction for the new colonel, and receiving some themselves. If the zeal of Colonel Fisk does not cool, and he does not find some other outlet for his surplus energies, we look to see him conspicuous among the colonels of the National Guard, not only for money and influence, but also for real proficiency as a regimental commander. But we will not hazard prophecy either of success or failure, but only wish the Ninth all prosperity.

THIRD REGIMENT CAVALRY.—The commissioned officers will assemble, in citizens' dress, at the regimental armory, for theoretical instruction, on Friday in each week, at 8 o'clock P. M. sharp, until further orders, commencing on the 18th inst. At the conclusion of such instruction an inspection will be held, and any officer then found deficient will be ordered before the Examining Board.

FIRST BRIGADE CAVALRY.—A Board of Examiners is appointed in this brigade to examine persons hereafter elected or appointed to office. Detail for the Board: Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Woodward Leonard, assistant adjutant-general;

Lieutenant-Colonel John Madden, First Cavalry; Major Richard M. Tweed, brigade commissary.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"MANY READERS" are informed that we do not think it humiliating to salute a superior even though it were true that the superior "is an ignorant, drunken and worthless character." It is the office and not the man that is honored.

REPUBLIC.—Seven Pines and Fair Oaks are different names for the same battle. It was fought on the 31st of May and the 1st of June, 1862.

B.—The Board for the Revision of the Tactics has not yet completed its report.

M. H.—The headquarters of the Fifteenth U. S. Infantry are at Fort Craig, N. M., and of Company F at Fort Bayard, N. M.

P. O. BOX 5,986, N. Y.—This correspondent asks for the address of Colonel A. M. Adams, First New York (Lincoln) Cavalry. Any one who has it will confer a favor by sending it to the above address.

JENKS.—It is yet too soon to say what action Congress will take in regard to the Army and Navy during the present session.

IGNORAMUS and OMAHA are informed that they can get appointments to the Military or the Naval Academy through the favor of the member of Congress in their respective districts.

M. O. L. L., U. S.—These cabalistic initials, we would explain to an inquiring correspondent, are the designation of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, which includes within its ranks a large number of the leading officers of the Army and Navy. It has commanderies scattered over the Union and its objects are exclusively social. The New York Commandery sup together once a month at Delmonico's, and the Boston Commandery at the Parker House. The annual dues for resident members of the New York Commandery are ten dollars, which includes all charges for the monthly suppers. Any officer who served with honor in the late war can obtain admission to the Order on being proposed by at least two members, who shall vouch for him, and being duly elected by ballot. The membership is for life; once a member, always a member.

We have a large number of unanswered questions which have been accumulating upon our hands for months past. Many of them are questions of no general interest, and involve an amount of personal investigation which we find it impossible to give to them without neglecting other and more important matters.

MARK TWAIN having been engaged to conduct a new department in *THE GALAXY*, with the first "copy," for the May number, sends the following characteristic letter to the Editor:

BUFFALO, April 2.

Mr. F. P. Church, Editor of the *Galaxy*.

DEAR SIR: My own paper, the *Buffalo Express*, does not occupy my entire time, and therefore I accept your offer, and from the present time forward will edit and conduct a "Department of Agriculture" in *THE GALAXY* Magazine. I thank you for leaving to me the selection of a department; and in choosing that of Agriculture I feel that my judgment has answered your highest expectations.

I have not made this choice at haphazard. After careful survey of the ground, I saw that the subject of Agriculture had been wholly overlooked by the magazines of the day as a sensational topic, and that all that was necessary for us to do was to enter in and seize this rich opportunity. Fortune is secured to us. Nothing can prevent such a consummation. In this virgin soil I will insert a reaping-hook that shall blossom like the rose; upon this sailless desert I will launch a triumphal barge; in this deep mine of affluence will I plant a sturdy tree of prosperity whose fragrance shall slake the hunger of the naked, and whose sheltering branches shall stretch abroad until they wash the shores of the remotest lands of earth.

(I never can touch the subject of Agriculture without getting excited. But you understand what I mean.) Under the head of "Memoranda," I shall take hold of this neglected topic, and by means of a series of farming and grazing articles of blood-curdling interest will proceed to lift the subject of Agriculture into the first rank of literary respectability.

Herewith please find my manuscript for your May number.

MARK TWAIN.

P. S.—I have no practical knowledge of Agriculture, but that need not interfere. You may have noticed that the less I know about a subject the more confidence I have, and the more new light I throw on it.

A GENERAL Court-martial is appointed to meet at Carlisle Barracks, Pa., on the 18th. Detail: Brevet Brigadier-General G. A. H. Blake, colonel first U. S. Cavalry; Captain A. R. Nininger, U. S. Army, unattached; Assistant Surgeon W. F. Buchanan, U. S. Army; Brevet Captain William J. Cain, first lieutenant Third U. S. Cavalry; Brevet Captain John W. Chickering, first lieutenant U. S. A., unattached; Second Lieutenant F. Madden, U. S. A., unattached; Brevet Captain W. R. Maize, first lieutenant U. S. A., unattached, judge-advocate.

A MARSHAL OF FRANCE.

BUGEAUD was a large man; he possessed a vigorous constitution, and a remarkably powerful voice. During the latter part of his life his hair was very white; he wore no beard; his forehead was high and open; his brown eyes were fixed and brilliant; his expression was firm and penetrating, but very kind. One of his most marked characteristics was the care and consideration he always showed for his troops. He never required long marches unnecessarily; he always chose comfortable bivouacs for them, when possible; he took care to insure the prompt delivery of supplies, and avoided all useless fatigue and annoyance. Often after a march, if a colonel happened to be particular about the alignment before stacking arms, the men would mutter, "Wait! wait! If Father Bugeaud sees you, you will catch it!" As in truth was very sure to be the case. To Bugeaud was due the change in organization and the mode of warfare in Africa which insured the success of the French; and the beneficial effects of his measures are to be clearly seen in the war of the Crimea and in the Italian campaign of Magenta and Solferino.

A careful consideration of his career and writings will show that he was a man of remarkable clearness of view; that his ideas were decided, systematic, and original; and that before undertaking any operation, whether large or small, he uniformly determined upon some distinct plan, in accordance with which he worked.

The story of his life would be incomplete did it contain only his purely military achievements. He organized the service of the administration of the native tribes; as early as 1844 he had developed the institution of the "Bureaux Arabes," and established one in each military department; his reiterated instructions for the guidance of the administrative officers were conceived in a spirit of extreme kindness, humanity, and justice towards the natives. He occupied himself seriously with the question of colonization, and had well-matured ideas on the subject. While under his command the army of Africa carried out great and important works, very useful, in aid of colonization. No sooner did they return from an expedition than they were set to work. They erected public buildings of all kinds, constructed aqueducts and wells, opened roads, drained extensive marshes, and planted gardens; in short, they left everywhere the traces of civilization and industry.

Bugeaud published a number of small works, chiefly on military subjects. Among them is an account of his operations in 1815, from which is taken the description given in this article; a valuable treatise on advanced posts and mountain warfare; sketches of various details of the art of war; also papers on agriculture, colonization, the socialist question, etc. In writing as well as in conversation he possessed remarkable clearness and very vivid powers of description; so much so that it is related that Thiers said that he never met any officer who could convey so clear an understanding of a battle as Bugeaud.

Although born of a noble family, he had no aristocratic hauteur in his character, but conversed familiarly with the soldier, the colonist, and the peasant, did all in his power to aid them, and endeavored to disseminate sound ideas among them. So little did he regard the distinction of civil rank, that it is said that he would never take the trouble to pay the fees necessary to secure the formal delivery of his patent as Duke of Isly; well aware, perhaps, that he conferred more distinction upon the title than it could upon him. Generous, kind, with a noble heart, and of dauntless valor, he appreciated noble sentiments and courage wherever he found them, without regard to position in life. With such a character, and with such a career, it is not wonderful that his soldiers loved him.—General Geo. B. McClellan in *Galaxy* for May.

LIEUTENANT L. C. COWAN.

RESOLUTIONS adopted by Alaska Lodge, No. 14, F. and A. M., at a special meeting held in the Masonic Hall, Sitka, Alaska Territory, on Tuesday evening, March 1: Whereas, Through the inscrutable designs of Divine Providence, our brother Lieutenant L. C. Cowan, U. S. R. S., has fallen by the hand of an assassin, in the prime of life and of usefulness; and

Whereas, During his temporary residence among us, he had endeared himself to us both as a man, and as an honored member of our fraternity;

Resolved, That in the death of our brother, Lieutenant L. C. Cowan, his country has lost the services of a valuable officer, his family a devoted son and brother, and the Masonic fraternity a worthy and highly esteemed member.

Resolved, That the heartfelt sympathy of this Lodge is hereby expressed to his friends, his family, and Naval Lodge, No. 4, F. and A. M., of Washington, D. C., of which Brother Cowan was a member.

Resolved, That these resolutions be entered upon the records of this Lodge; and that copies thereof be furnished the family of Brother Cowan, the Lodge of which he was a member, and to the *Alaska Times* and *ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL* for publication.

D. FLANNERY, Secretary.
Ordered that the Lodge be draped in mourning, and that the brethren wear the usual badge of mourning for 30 days.

An old Army officer, writing from his post in Washington Territory, mentions this little incident. In the State of Nevada, strangers and sometime old settlers are taken in and cheated in the most surprising manner [by purchasing claims in ledges of rock commonly known as "quartz ledges." The settlers do not always keep truth on their side; hence there is frequent grumbling on the part of purchasers. A man who had been bitten in this way became very wroth, and recommended to the State authorities of Nevada that they should adopt the Irish flag as the coat-of-arms for the State. "Why should we do so?" inquired one of the officials. "Because," replied the indignant purchaser of worthless rock, "a sham-rock and a lyre (liar) are the true symbols for your coat-of-arms."

A NEW method of testing thick armor for Her Majesty's ships has been introduced during the past week at Portsmouth in the trial of two immense plates for the *Glatton* and the *Decastation* breastwork monitors. The method now brought into use by the Admiralty substitutes the 7 in. muzzle-loading rifled gun with chilled shot for the smooth-bore. The powder charge varies according to the thickness of the plate under test in the following degrees: For 12 in. plates, 21 lb.; for 11 in. plates, 18½ lb.; for 10 in. plates, 16½ lb.; for 9 in. plates, 14 lb. The distance between the gun and the plate is 30 feet, and four shots are fired at the plate with an area of two square feet. The plate for the *Glatton* was from the rolling mills of Messrs. Charles Cammell & Co., Cyclops Iron and Steel Works, Sheffield, measuring 10 ft. in length, 3 ft. 6 in. in breadth, 12 in. in thickness, and weighed 7 tons 2 cwt. The plate for the *Decastation* was from the rolling mills of Messrs. John Brown & Co., Atlas Iron and Steel Works, Sheffield. Its dimensions were 14 ft. in length by 4 ft. 6 in. in width, and 10 in. in thickness, and it weighed 10 tons. The average penetration of the shots in the 12 in. plate was 7.2 in., and in the 10 in. plate the penetrations were 6.3, 6.8, 6.8, and 7.8 in. respectively.

VICE-ADMIRAL BELCHER writes to the *Times* in the following terms: "A writer asks for information about the probable position of the *City of Boston*. He refers to the log of the *Orontes*. If the wind, courses, and position of that ship, on her homeward voyage, be given for noon each day, an approximate opinion may be given, and I shall be glad to lend my time and attention. If she stood southeasterly and fell into the horse latitudes—where few ships care to go, or have any business—and be disabled, she may, like a transport I recollect, be detained there from one hundred to one hundred and fifty days, and would eventually find her way, by the trade winds, into some port in Florida or the West Indies. I have not given her up. *Nil desperandum*."

THE Bombay papers still contain items of intelligence concerning H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh. On the 23d of February, he met Sir Jung Bahadur on the Nepal frontier, when he was magnificently entertained. Tiger-shooting followed. The extreme courtesy of Sir Jung Bahadur towards his royal visitor was shown by his sitting behind him in the howdah, and with his own hand loading and handing him guns as he required them. Among the presents offered to His Royal Highness by Sir Jung Bahadur was a baby tiger, which made itself quite at home with the dessert on the table, and allowed itself to be made quite a pet of at once.

It appears that Prussia is resolved to employ every possible resource for the realization of her long-cherished dreams of a powerful navy. Acting on a voluminous report by Vice-Admiral Jachmann, King William has decreed in council the necessary conventions for the construction of the intended canal between the North Sea and the Baltic. The works will most likely be commenced next year, and it is expected that they will be completed in about seven years.

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In answer to a question put by Mr. Somerset Beaumont, the British Chancellor of the Exchequer stated that the Government of Spain was indebted to Great Britain for money, provisions, and stores supplied during the Peninsular war, to the amount of £7,701,000. The Spanish Government have a counter-claim of £60,000, which, if allowed, would reduce the debt to £7,641,000. The Government of Portugal was indebted to Great Britain on the same grounds in the sum of £2,489,000. Neither the British Government nor the House of Commons have ever taken any steps towards surrendering these claims.

It has been decided, with a view of instructing the subalterns of the British army in military law, fortification, field sketching, and reconnaissance, to appoint garrison instructors. These appointments are to be tenable for five years, and will be conferred on captains who have passed through the staff college, or other officers who may be considered specially qualified for the post. The officers appointed will hold the rank and receive the emoluments of brigade majors, and they will not be made supernumerary in their regiments.

"WASHINGTON," exclaimed a member of a Nashville debating club, in stentorian tones, "Washington was a great man; he was a good man; he was a noble man; his mind had a powerful grasp of the future; if ever a man was *non compos mentis*, Washington was that man."

THE French Prince Imperial attained his fourteenth year on the 16th ultimo. He will shortly go to the camp at Châlons to complete his military education.

MARRIED.

[Announcements of Marriages should be paid for at the rate of fifty cents each.]

WOODWARD—ELLIOTT.—In Detroit, Mich., April 7, 1870, by the Rev. J. W. Brown, Rector of Christ Church, CHARLES R. WOODWARD, of Carlisle, Penn., to JESSIE V. ELLIOTT, daughter of General W. L. Elliott, U. S. A.

DIED.

UPTON.—At Narran, New Providence, on Wednesday, March 30, EMILY NORWOOD, wife of Brevet Major-General Emory Upton, U. S. Army, and daughter of E. T. Throop Martin, of Willowbrook, N. Y.

STANSBURY.—At Little Rock, Arkansas, March 24, 1870, STANLEY J., aged one year and twenty-seven days, youngest son of Brevet Major H. E. Stansbury, Nineteenth Infantry, and Lillie, his wife.

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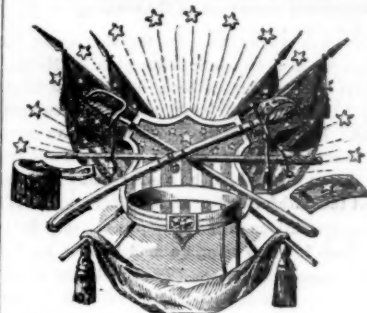
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The envelopes inclosing proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Furnishing Fresh Beef." The Fresh Beef is to be of good marketable quality, with equal proportions of fore and hind quarter meat (necks, shanks, and kidney tallow excluded), and delivered at the expense of the contractor, in such quantities and at such times as may be required.

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The manner of making bids, requirements of bidders, etc., are the same as stated in advertisement of June 13, 1867, for Proposals for Furnishing Fresh Beef, from the office of the Acting Commissary-General, S. N. Y.

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